

War of words threatens summit hopes

From Christopher Walker, Moscow, and Christopher Thomas, Washington

Relations between the superpowers on the crucial nuclear test ban issue grew more strained yesterday when Moscow dismissed the US rejection of the latest Kremlin initiative for an emergency European summit on the subject as "unconstructive" and a challenge to "world public opinion."

The speed of the Soviet rejoinder and the tone of weekend remarks being exchanged between Moscow and Washington convinced senior diplomats in Moscow that the chances of a scheduled 1986 Washington summit between Mr Gorbachov and President Reagan have become dimmer.

Gorbachov to India, Italy and Greece.

Unlike the Kremlin leader's previous sweeping disarmament initiative announced on January 15 and read on television by an announcer, Saturday's proposal was delivered by the Soviet leader in person, looking grave and reflective.

A key passage announced definitely that the Soviet Union will resume its own nuclear testing programme if the US carries out another explosion after tonight's moratorium deadline, an event both US and Soviet officials are certain will happen in the next few weeks.

"As to our unilateral moratorium, I can say that it is as before in effect until March 31, 1986, but even after that date as it was announced we will not conduct nuclear explosions if the United States acts likewise. We are again giving the US Administration a chance to take the responsible decision to end nuclear explosions," Mr Gorbachov said, reading from notes.

Pressure on Moscow 6

"The White House statement cannot be regarded as a straight answer to the proposal involving the major question of our time," Tass stated. "Nations all over the world demand that the ban on nuclear explosions become a fact, an immutable form of inter-state relations."

The tone of the Tass report reinforced the conviction of diplomats that Mr Gorbachov's broadcast was deliberately aimed at increasing international pressure on the US President to change his stand on the test ban question.

This will be pursued in a series of measures planned by the Kremlin to drive home the point in Western Europe and further afield. This includes a scheduled visit in 1986 by Mr

Family focuses on a future princess



Miss Sarah Ferguson, Prince Andrew's fiancée, was the centre of attention yesterday at the Royal Family's Easter Sunday service at Windsor. Miss Ferguson shook hands with the Dean of Windsor's wife, Mrs Jill Mann, watched by the Queen Mother and, left to right, Princess Margaret, Prince Edward, Miss Sarah Armstrong Jones, the Princess and Prince of Wales and Viscount Linley. (Photographs: Julian Herbert).

Archbishop's Easter message

Runcie applauds forgiving vicar

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday bestowed an Easter benediction on the perpetrators of the recent horrific incident in a west London vicarage.

The theme of his Easter sermon in Canterbury Cathedral was forgiveness in general - "we ask to love and forgive our enemies" - but he identified with the forgiveness displayed by the vicar and congregation after the alleged assault on the vicar and another man, and the alleged rape of the vicar's daughter.

"Failing which, the Soviet Union will resume testing. This must be absolutely clear. We regret it, but we will be forced to do so since we cannot forego our own security and that of our allies."

Although Western security experts here claim that the original unilateral Soviet ban was possible only because the Soviet military has just completed an important cycle of tests, they also believe that a resumption of the Soviet explosions cannot be postponed indefinitely without military loss to the Kremlin.

Soldier is shot at ceremony

By Richard Ford

A British soldier was seriously ill last night after Republican terrorists shot him at the end of a ceremony marking the seventieth anniversary of the Dublin Easter Rising. A single shot hit him in the face in the Gobbans estate in Londonderry.

Later, rioting broke out in the city cemetery when the police and soldiers tried to arrest masked men who had fired a volley over the grave of an IRA man. Women shielded the men and the security forces were attacked with stones and bottles. They replied with plastic bullets.

The shot soldier, serving with the Royal Anglian regiment, had been on duty at a ceremony during which a plaque commemorating Republican volunteers was unveiled.

The ceremony, attended by about 150 people, had passed peacefully until the gunman opened fire in an incident which is bound to be hailed as an act of defiance on a day when the Provisional IRA and Sinn Fein tell supporters that the war will go on until Britain withdraws.

In speeches at the highest ceremony, in west Belfast, the nervousness of the Republican movement over the Anglo-Irish agreement was evident.

Mr Mitchell McLaughlin, a leading Sinn Fein member from Londonderry, gave the oration and said that the agreement was designed to preserve the status quo.

He appealed to the "loyalist" working class to join the nationalist working class to bring revolutionary

Police hunt death squad Libyans

By Colin Hughes

Special Branch detectives in Oxford and London are searching for trainee Libyan pilots who are alleged to have offered themselves as suicide squads to Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, ready to sacrifice themselves in attacks on American bases in Britain.

The police inquiries started after a statement made by a former trainee pilot at Oxford airport flying school to a Radio Tripoli phone-in programme.

The man, identified by The Sunday Times yesterday as Adil Masood, claimed to speak on behalf of a group of trainee pilots based at CSE Oxford, calling itself the Oxford Revolutionary Force.

Mr Ken Meehan, the school's chief instructor, said yesterday that Mr Masood "qualified here 18 months ago, and is no longer with us".

Detectives have checked former Oxford addresses, but believe Mr Masood is now living in London. "We do not know if he is necessarily the Tripoli caller, but we must at least eliminate him from our inquiries," a detective at Oxford airport said yesterday.

The caller told Tripoli radio: "We will hit with an iron fist anyone like dirty Reagan, who contemplates aggression. We, the revolutionary force, are prepared to become suicide squads against

America and its arrogance."

Of the five Libyans training at Oxford for civil pilot licences, two have been interviewed by Thames Valley police. Mr Meehan said that neither were found to be connected with the telephone call in Tripoli. The other three, however, are away for Easter, and have yet to be traced.

"We understood that Masood had returned to Libya when he qualified, but we cannot be sure."

Most known Libyan and Arab militants are under regular surveillance.

Any trainee pilots from Oxford airport who were intent on suicide attacks on American and Nato airbases could easily overfly critical centres such as Upper Heyford in Oxfordshire, or Greenham Common in Berkshire, both store nuclear weapons.

Upper Heyford is six miles from Oxford airport's flying school, which has trainee Libyan pilots regularly flying solo. Greenham is 23 miles away, and the European Communications Centre at Croughton is nine miles away.

In trainer aircraft, which fly at up to 140 mph, all the bases could be reached within minutes by Libyans determined to crash their trainer aircraft. The Arab pilots at Oxford

Continued on page 2, col 3

Tomorrow

Streetwise to violence



A report from the British city where the taxi drivers operate a mutual protection scheme and even the police admit that going out at night is unsafe

Twin-sets and match

Together and the new knitwear

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition will resume tomorrow with the daily prize of £2,000.

Double op

Martin Guy, aged 18, made British medical history by undergoing consecutive heart and kidney transplant operations at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge

Chepstow off

The Chepstow race meeting scheduled for today has been cancelled because the course is waterlogged. However, 15 other Bank Holiday cards are published in detail inside

Waldheim role

Was Dr Kurt Waldheim, the former UN Secretary-General, a Nazi interrogator or was he just an interpreter? What was his war record? Tom Bower sifts the documentary evidence from Washington, Belgrade and Athens

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, etc. and their respective page numbers.

'Honest broker' plea to Thatcher

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mrs Thatcher should act as an honest broker between the Soviet Union and the United States in an attempt to get agreement on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday.

After President Reagan's outright rejection of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's weekend proposal to meet in any European capital to negotiate such a ban, Dr Owen said the Prime Minister should write privately to the two world leaders suggesting a resumption of trilateral talks.

"After all, a comprehensive test ban treaty is the only negotiation where Britain is directly involved with the United States and the Soviet Union."

"Mrs Thatcher ought to be using British diplomacy to get back round the table on a comprehensive test ban to clarify those very small number of points that are outstanding on verification, and to end testing."

Dr Owen said: "The danger is that if nothing is done to bridge the gap between Gorbachov and Reagan the spirit of the fireside chat will go up in smoke."

A total rehnft to Gorbachov will give the Soviet Union a powerful propaganda boost and will risk humiliating him and hardening the attitude encouraged by the Russian military."

The former Foreign Secretary said President Reagan was wrong to dismiss Mr Gorbachov's latest offer of talks and he said the prospects for a June-July summit were now "very gloomy."

He would be surprised and upset if the summit did not take place in late November or early December. "But I think Mr Gorbachov is not prepared to go to the United States and just have a fireside chat like he had in Geneva. He wants substantive talks and he is right."

Parade off as search for girl continues

A Salvation Army Easter parade at Morley, near Leeds, where Sarah Harper, aged 10, disappeared last Wednesday on a shopping trip, was cancelled yesterday as congregation members joined the search for the girl.

Det Supt John Stainthorpe said the hunt would continue until the police were satisfied she was not in the area. "We must now accept that there is a chance she is no longer alive."

Gooch threat to pull out of final Test

Graham Gooch, the England opening batsman, has threatened not to return to Antigua, the venue for the fifth Test match in April, unless remarks made by the island's deputy prime minister are withdrawn.

Mr Lester Birdsaid that Gooch, who captained a "rebel" England party who toured South Africa in 1982, was "contemptuous of the Caribbean public".

James Cagney dead

New York (AP) - James Cagney, who won an Oscar as the song and dance man of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" but earned his place in film history as a classic pugacious hoodlum, died yesterday at the age of 85.

Cagney, who suffered from diabetes, had been in declining health. He was released from New York's Lenox Hill Hospital last week, where he had been treated for a circulatory ailment.

Marge Zimmerman, his manager and confidante, said then that he was returning to his farm to be among the surroundings he loved.

Nine killed as weather bites

At least nine people were killed in road accidents yesterday as freezing winds, sleet and rain marked the arrival of British Summer Time.

In Cornwall, hopes were fading for a young man washed out to sea by a giant wave on Saturday night while walking down a cliff path near Newquay.

A naval helicopter found no trace of Mr Richard Moorehouse, aged 24, of Coventry, and the coastguard said later his chances of survival were virtually nil.

The weekend casualties included two young women, Miss Louise Holmes, of Thornley Road, and Miss Trudy Mitchell, of Constable Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

Accused Briton awaits Libyan spy charge fate

From Robert Fisk, Tripoli, Libya

Plessey had been asked to bid for military radar contracts in Libya and Mr Abra was accused after arriving in Tripoli of writing a memorandum to eight officials in Plessey giving secret information about Libyan radar defences and personnel, details which - according to the Libyans - were not needed by his company.

The prosecutor has now claimed that Plessey is part of "the British establishment", and that Mr Abra was therefore passing secrets to the British Government.

To support this contention, the prosecution drew the court's attention to Mrs Thatcher's recent efforts to persuade President Reagan to buy Plessey's Parnigan communication system for the US military in preference to French equipment.

Mrs Thatcher's vain efforts to get the Americans to buy British have therefore now been portrayed here as evidence that Plessey is a British government organization.

Jane's Weapons Systems

which was submitted to the court as part of the defence evidence.

By a cruel irony, the trial of Mr Abra - a specialist on military radar - coincided with the American attack on a Soviet-made Libyan radar system near the town of Sirte.

The incident had nothing to do with the charges against Mr Abra, and Mr Dunnachie confidently says he does not believe the Libyan-US confrontation will in any way affect the outcome of Mr Abra's case.

The test of this assumption will come, of course, when the court gives its verdict next week.

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Bill in 1986

NUT at Blackpool

Teachers back leadership on wage talks but sanctions stay

Members of the National Union of Teachers yesterday backed their leadership's decision to take part in talks on long-term pay and conditions under the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, warned the local authority employers and the smaller teacher associations that the NUT would offer them "no comfort" and would continue to press for a restoration of 1974 salary levels, which would entail a 30 per cent rise, and improved conditions of service.

The annual conference of the NUT, in Blackpool, overwhelmingly approved an executive resolution endorsing participation in the talks while maintaining classroom sanctions, threatening a return to "sustained strike action", and mounting a publicity drive to increase support from parents.

Delegates, however, rejected other means of promoting their pay campaign, which includes the demand for an immediate £800 flat-rate rise, pending the outcome of the Acas talks. The other means could have included a national one-day strike and a ban on invigilating exams.

'£5.1m less' spent on books in State schools

Spending on books in State schools fell again in real terms between 1984 and 1985, and is now drastically below what is spent in the independent schools, according to Mr John Davies, director of the Educational Publishers Council.

Speaking at the National Union of Teachers conference in Blackpool yesterday, he said that annual spending on books for each primary school child had declined from £7.25 to £7.24, and for each secondary school child from £10.17 to £10.09 in England and Wales.

The total cash spend on books in primary schools had shrunk from £28.4 million to £28 million, and in secondary schools from £39.3 million to £38.2 million, a total loss of £2 million.

Allowing for inflation, the loss was £5.1 million. Taking the decline in pupil numbers

Mr Jarvis told the conference: "When we go to the talks the other parties will not like what we say. We are bringing them nothing for their comfort."

The NUT's objectives of restoring 1974 salary levels, restructuring pay scales and securing widespread improvements in conditions of service remain unchanged.

"We are not only attempting to benefit the teaching profession. We are doing what is essential if the children of this country are to enjoy the high quality of education to which they are entitled and on which the future of Britain depends," Mr Jarvis said.

The union's former president, Mr Gordon Green, accused the five smaller unions of being prepared to "sell out" their members and emphasized the importance of not alienating parents.

"We require parents' support if we are to change public opinion and increase public pressure on central government.

"The Government thought we would be a pushover after the miners—but you cannot import Polish education. NUT means No-U-Turn."



Marchers walking down the Falls Road to Milltown cemetery, Belfast, in yesterday's Easter rising commemorations.

Soldier is shot at ceremony

Continued from page 1 change. They had more in common with Provisional Sinn Féin, which was committed to socialism and equality rather than a Unionist ascendancy. The British had ditched the Unionists because their own long-term interests now involved an open alliance with constitutional nationalism.

At the headquarters of the Royal Ulster Constabulary yesterday senior officers met for the third day running to discuss today's parade by the loyalist Apprentice Boys in Portadown, Co Armagh. Tensions in the town are high since the loyalists informed the police of a route which will take them near Roman Catholic housing estates.

It is feared that some elements want a confrontation similar to those last summer, when Portadown was the scene of some of the worst loyalist rioting for many years.

Ex-officer may rule Belfast

By Richard Ford

A former British Army officer has been approached by the Government to act as a commissioner in the event of services in Northern Ireland breaking down because of Unionist protests over the Anglo-Irish agreement.

The Government is under mounting pressure to send a commissioner to Belfast City Council which has adjourned its meetings for six months and whose annual contracts for fuel supplies expire tomorrow.

Mr John Gorman, aged 63, who retired last year as chief executive of the Housing Executive, has been approached by senior officials and he said yesterday that if he was invited to act as a commissioner, "I will certainly not be unprepared to do that."

Mr Gorman, who was an officer in the Irish Guards and served with the Royal Ulster Constabulary, has already advised the Government on the situation over the setting of districts in the 18 councils that are adjourned as part of the Unionist protest. Unionist councillors in Belfast and refused to see a delegation from community groups threatened with closure because a grant of £250,000 had been frozen.

Invitation for the Prince

Prince Michael of Kent has been invited to compete against the Duke of Edinburgh in the three-day carriage driving trials to be held at Sandringham starting on July 11. It is the final selection event for drivers hoping to make the British Carriage Driving team for the world championships at Ascot in August.

Narrow house goes on sale

A two-bedroom wedge-shaped house with the narrowest frontage in Britain, just 58 inches, according to the Guinness Book of Records, is for sale for £36,500.

Mrs Beverley Baker, who has owned the house, built in 1880 in Manor Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire, for eight years, said she is "looking for something a bit bigger".

Death remand

Brian Williamson, unemployed, aged 27, of Seven Sisters Road, North London, accused of murdering Richard Merca, a dentist, who was found battered to death in his London flat six years ago, was remanded in custody until next Monday at Horses Ferry Road court on Saturday.

Foot joins protest at Wapping

Mr Michael Foot, the former leader of the Labour Party, was among 4,000 people who demonstrated outside News International's Wapping plant in east London on Saturday night in protest against the dismissal of 5,500 print workers.

Fulham by-election

Alliance exploits Militant division

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter The Militant Tendency factor looks likely to dominate the Fulham by-election this week, with the SDP-Liberal Alliance increasingly hopeful of using it to snatch victory from Labour on April 10.

The Alliance bombarded voters in the south-west London constituency at the weekend with a leaflet highlighting last week's failure by Mr Neil Kinnock and Labour's national executive to expel 12 Merseyside Militants.

Mr Roger Liddle, SDP candidate, said last night: "I believe last week's events at the Labour party were a turning point."

He claimed that the Militant issue was a key talking point on council estates. "It was very encouraging from our point of view. People were going on about Labour's splits and divisions and how they were not a strong party but were divided."

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, will make his third by-election visit to the constituency this morning. He is expected to resume the attack on Labour's inability to deal with extremists.

Police hunt for suicide squad Libyans

Continued from page 1 The base air traffic control tower before entering its airspace.

The Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday that the restrictions over Upper Heyford were introduced after a number of near misses between civilian gliders and military aircraft, mostly American F111 fighters flying out of Upper Heyford.

But a member of the National Air Traffic Service panel, a joint Royal Air Force and Civil Aviation Authority body, said yesterday: "Clearly people have been influenced by the knowledge of these Libyans training in close proximity to sensitive installations. It is the old conflict between commercial and security interests."

He emphasized that the new restrictions could not prevent suicide missions. "They could enter Upper Heyford's airspace before anyone had a chance to intercept or question them."

Although the chances of hitting nuclear weapons stores are minimal, suicide pilots could damage buildings and equipment essential to base operations, as well as kill or injure American and British staff.

Seven in ten think that Sellafeld is unsafe

Nearly 70 per cent of the population think the nuclear waste reprocessing plant at Sellafeld, Cumbria, is unsafe, according to a NOP market research survey published today.

A national survey of more than 1,000 people on March 21 and 22 this year found that 72 per cent believed it was unsafe to live within 10 miles of the nuclear plant. Only 5 per cent said they would feel "very safe" living near by.

Nearly 80 per cent believed Sellafeld should deal only with waste from Britain, or stop reprocessing altogether. Only 14 per cent said Sellafeld should continue its present reprocessing operations.

Altogether, 69 per cent of those interviewed in the national sample, believed the plant was unsafe.

The survey, carried out for the Association of Market Survey Organizations, which represents 31 leading research agencies, found that almost three in five people believed Britain would have to rely on nuclear power in the future.

But the majority, 71 per cent, preferred government research into alternative forms of energy, such as wind or wave power.

Only 11 per cent supported more nuclear power stations, and 8 per cent saw a combination of nuclear and other energy forms as the best choice for the future. An AMSO Report on Nuclear Waste (NOP Market Research, Tower House, Southampton St, London WC2).

Maxwell accuses unions of conspiracy

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher of Mirror Group Newspapers, yesterday accused the print unions Sogat '82 and the National Union of Journalists of conspiracy to prevent his Scottish titles being published. In the case of Sogat, he said, it was being done in deliberate defiance of court orders.

"Enough is enough", Mr Maxwell said on the BBC Radio 4 programme, *The World This Weekend*. "I have done everything in my power to negotiate fairly and reasonably. I have bent over backwards. Their excuses are just a shams."

Mr Maxwell has dismissed 2,500 workers in Scotland and told them that they must reapply for jobs with new companies that he intends to grant his titles.

He said that the workers concerned were among the best paid in Britain, receiving £450 a week for a four-day 35 or 36 hour week. He had offered a 10 per cent pay increase of £45 a week, to return to a 36-hour five day week, which was required to meet competition.

"All they had to do was agree to work a five-day week. Now it is too late for them. They must accept new terms of employment and do so by midday on April 3 or that is an end of that, and of their jobs with us."

Mr Maxwell said that union leaders were using "malice and madness to bring about unemployment where none was contemplated or necessary". Their only success would be in destroying the jobs of hundreds of their members.

Mr Maxwell said that the unions were "greedy and power hungry". He dismissed accusations that he was trying to set up a non-union shop, but said that he had put an end to a situation in which workers were being intimidated and threatened by fear that their trade union ticket would be withdrawn. There would be no closed shop in his new companies.

Mr Maxwell said that the National Union of Journalists claims that he was trying to destroy the "Scottishness" of the titles were stopped. He added: "It is just another of their shams excuses. These people have got to understand that we do not owe them a living. They have got to stop all this nonsense. It is time for management to show what they can do."

Scargill warning of war on workers

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, said yesterday that the Government was forcing down working people's standard of living using mass unemployment and anti-trade union legislation.

Mr Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, told the Labour Party Young Socialists' national conference in Bournemouth: "Let there be no mistake, we are involved in a class war. Our liberties and democracy itself are being taken from us, and harassment is being deployed without precedent."

Referring to the miners' strike, Mr Scargill said his union's members would continue to fight for their jobs. "I am sick and tired of people within the movement who talk about setback and defeat."

He said: "If the councils of Lambeth and Liverpool are guilty of trying to preserve the fabric of society, trying to keep down costs and wanting to keep intact services for the elderly and underprivileged, then we should not be condemning them, but applauding them."

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THE TIMES

Joy of 'Jim'll Fix It' boy after first heart and kidney transplant



Martin Guy leaving for his double transplant.

A youth who made medical history by having a heart and kidney transplant sat up in bed yesterday and told his father: "It's great to be alive".

Martin Guy, aged 18, from Glen Masson, near Dumoon, Strathclyde, is the first person in Britain, possibly in the world, to be given consecutive heart and kidney transplants. Within five-and-a-half hours two teams of surgeons performed the two operations on Saturday.

Martin appeared two weeks ago on the BBC television programme *Jim'll Fix It* after appealing for help. The RAF arranged to fly him to Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, for tests to see if he was suitable for transplants.

His mother, Mrs Jenny Guy, said at the family home in Argyleshire yesterday: "The whole family is overjoyed at the progress Martin has made so far. He is feeling great considering what he has been through."

On Saturday morning the hospital telephoned to say that a donor was available and Martin, accompanied by his father and a nurse, went by sea, land and air ambulance to the hospital and was on the operating table by 5.25pm. About three and a half hours later the heart transplant was completed and 20 minutes later he was back in the theatre for a two-hour kidney transplant.

Mr John Edwards, a hospital spokesman, said last night: "Martin is fully conscious and his condition is satisfactory and improving. Both operations were successful and both

donor organs are working well and he is breathing on his own without a ventilator."

"He came down here for assessment a couple of weeks ago and after that his doctors were clear in their own minds that both transplants were the only treatment possible for him to save him. But we need a suitable donor."

"The operations were carried out with precision to make sure that both of the replacement organs were in exactly the right condition."

He added: "We were not just saving a life but giving this young man a better quality of life so that he could rejoin his community and live life to the full."

Several advances in transplant surgery made it possible for Martin to undergo the multiple organ transplant (Pearce Wright writes).

One is the rapid method of tissue typing, which allows donor organs to be matched to possible recipients very quickly. Through the use of computer analysis, donor organs can be matched instantly to a list of patients waiting for transplants.

Furthermore, without the refinement of drugs to overcome rejection of transplants, it would not have been possible to have conducted the double surgery.

There was the need to carry out a dual operation because Martin's illness put a strain on both organs. Treating one by replacement would have only been a temporary measure because the untreated organ would have led to a failure of the one replaced.



The Lazy Bee float, with its own honeycomb and stripy occupants, joining the Easter Parade at Battersea Park yesterday.



Youngsters enjoying the tongue-out-of-cheek fun.

Reprieve for Easter Parade

The annual Easter Parade in Battersea Park, London, yesterday, which seemed likely to disappear with the Greater London Council, has been reprieved.

Yesterday, Mr Edward Lister, a Conservative councillor and chairman of Wandsworth leisure amenities and services committee, promised to continue the tradition.

He said: "This is one of the park's most popular events and we have made a commitment to carry it on when we take over responsibility on Tuesday."

But he said many events staged by the GLC, such as last July's Jobs for a Change, would end. "That was an absolute disaster with 15 muggings in an afternoon," he complained. "The local people were not interested."

Bishop pulls out of Iran charity

A bishop yesterday withdrew sponsorship for a charity set up to help refugees from the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Khomeini because its fund-raising was "too aggressive".

The Bishop of Manchester, the Rt Rev Stanley Booth-Clibborn, made his decision after learning that Iranian students acting for Iran-aid had been stopping pedestrians in Sheffield with demands for minimum donations of £75.

The students have been collecting on Sheffield University campus for some time, and are believed to have raised a considerable sum. But there were complaints they had pursued students who promised to make a donation.

Mr Paul Bionfield, deputy manager of the university students' union, said: "I can confirm that a complaint has been made about Iran-Aid."

Collectors have now moved into the city centre and have spent some days stopping passers-by. Their technique is to ask: "Who do you think is the most hated man in the world?"

Potential donors are then shown a colour brochure of alleged atrocities under the Khomeini regime, including a photograph of a dissident being hanged from a crane.

They say it costs £300 a month to rehouse a refugee Iranian family of three in Pakistan, and ask for a donation to keep the family going for "a short time". The minimum they accept is £75.

The bishop, whose name is shown as a sponsor on leaflets produced by collectors, said: "I have told them that I cannot go on sponsoring them. I have no doubt it is a good humanitarian charity, but some of the methods used by their collectors are aggressive."

Easter promise in Customs dispute

By Gavin Bell

Customs officers have promised to minimize the delays to travellers at Britain's air and sea ports today as a result of a union work-to-rule.

Mr Ken Rignall, a branch secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, denied a report in *The Mail on Sunday* that forecast widespread delays.

He said: "Contrary to the report, our aim is not to disrupt Easter holiday traffic. We have not called for walk-outs, only a work-to-rule which is likely to delay incoming passengers at Heathrow for up to about half an hour on Monday. While we have had messages of support from colleagues elsewhere, other airports and maritime ports should not be affected."

Mr Rignall said that the society may call nationwide action in the dispute over new shift rotas for Terminal Four at Heathrow airport before the terminal opens on April 12, but there were no such plans for disruption of the holiday weekend.

At Dover, Mr Keith Turner, organizing secretary of the union at the main channel ports, confirmed that no action was planned over Easter.

The Customs and Excise said the management was watching the situation closely and would implement contingency plans if necessary.

"Our message to the public is not to be alarmed. Anyone coming through the green channels at Heathrow with nothing to declare, over the limits should have no problems. If abnormal delays develop at red channels we will be introducing contingency plans to minimize inconvenience."

A customs officer working at Heathrow said yesterday that he was maintaining controls as usual, particularly regarding drugs trafficking. "We're just working according to the rules laid down. My main concern is drugs and I am keeping a sharp eye out as usual. To suggest our action will open the door to drugs runners is nonsense."

Tougher eggs hope in shells breakthrough

A poultry feed that will improve the quality of eggs for consumers and boost farmers' incomes by millions of pounds a year has been developed by British scientists.

BOCM-Silcock, one of the country's largest animal feed suppliers, has developed a feed which produces a large egg with a tough shell, packed with vitamins.

The thinness of many shells is the largest single cause of complaints from consumers. The feed contains no drugs, antibiotics or hormones.

Poultry farmers will benefit because the feed provides large eggs which command high prices, and they have strong shells which will reduce breakages. The average Briton eats 250 eggs a year. Egg sales last year were worth almost £900 million and more than 11,124 million eggs were produced.

Debrett leads with royal wedding book

Publishers of the peerage book, *Debrett*, have been working flat out over the Bank holiday to get the first royal wedding book into the shops.

The publishers gambled on Prince Andrew's choice as fiancée four months before he proposed, and have had genealogists researching Miss Sarah Ferguson's family.

The firm did the same at the last royal wedding, and sold more than 200,000 copies of its book then. Among the revelations in the new book is that the future princess is distantly related to the brewer Samuel Whitbread.

Mr Robert Jarman, the managing director, said: "We took a gamble on Sarah Ferguson back in December and thankfully it has paid off."

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Giro ghost tenants face purge

"Ghost" council house tenants in Glasgow could be collecting multiple Giro cheques under a variety of aliases. They do not live in the houses, using the addresses as "Giro drops".

The houses are rarely furnished, although grants for furniture have been made. Now the city's housing department is to lead a crackdown on its bogus tenants.

Where the house is not being properly occupied the tenancy will be ended and the house re-let.

Mr James McLean, the housing convener, said: "It is a massive problem nationwide, but particularly bad in Glasgow. What we are seeing is only a tip of this iceberg."

The ghost tenants, normally single, accept tenancies on estates where letting is difficult. The address enables them to qualify for higher rate supplementary benefits and to receive special payments from the Department of Health and Social Security to furnish their new home.

Mr McLean said: "It does not take the neighbours long to realize that no one lives in the house. The tenant only appears to meet the postman on Giro day."

"When housing officials investigate they usually find the property vandalized."

All kinds of operations and rackets are being worked at the council's expense. Some of these addresses are used as a local base for drug trafficking."

Brides get gift of experience

Two brides will each receive £200 from a dowry fund left by Mrs Annie Sibthorp, who was married four times and died at Sleaford, Lincolnshire in the early 1900s.

Miss Toni Atterbury, aged 24, a typist, and Miss Mary Watson, aged 23, a business analyst, were chosen by a panel for the awards, financed from the interest on £4,000 left by Mrs Sibthorp for annual gifts to "two deserving girls".

She would not name the site because so many rare wild plants have been dug up illegally by collectors. The plant looks rather like a tall nettle with small pinkish flowers in the summer. It has a habit of disappearing for a few years and then starting to grow again.

Miss Dunn said: "I retired two years ago, and 1984 was my first year of going back to my love of botany". She spotted a lovely stand of musk thistle, and there was this plant not in flower with its whole stem covered in white hairs". She identified it as downy woodwort from a 100-year-old flower book. "I thought: 'I must go back when the flowers are out', she added. "By the end of the summer I had counted 56 flowering stems."

Survival hope for rare plant

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A chance discovery by a retired secretary has transformed the survival hopes of one of Britain's least-known rare plants. Miss Jo Dunn, who found the plants on the edge of a grassy bridleway, said: "I do not think anything so exciting botanically will happen to me again."

The downy woodwort is not nearly so spectacular as the threatened orchids and other rarities that are guarded day and night in their flowering seasons. The woodwort, so named for the supposed healing abilities of some of its near botanical relatives, is similar to the lambs' tongue plants of cottage gardens and herbaceous borders.

It once grew in several parts of the South and Midlands, but has gradually dwindled in the face of building and intensive farming. Until Miss Dunn

made her discovery last year it was thought to survive in Britain only in two places in Oxfordshire.

Miss Dunn has been quietly looking after the plants she found on the public bridleway elsewhere in the county. Her discovery came to light only after she had been given a grant of £25 by the British Ecological Society to meet the costs of petrol needed to reach the plants, telephone calls to landowners and wire to protect the growing plants against rabbits.

When the Nature Conservancy Council learnt of the discovery it gave Miss Dunn a further £100 for writing a full account of her monitoring of the plants. She believes that they appeared because the hedge near which they grow was cut in 1982 for the first time for at least 40 years.

If you're in the market for a mobile cellular telephone, be warned

While there's no shortage of companies willing to sell you equipment, there's a distinct shortage able to provide a quality service to go with it.

And although you may pick up your new telephone at a 'bargain' price, it can look a lot less of a bargain from that moment on - because most companies aren't geared up to do much more than sell you the hardware.

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No other single company is in a position to do so much for you.

We even have our own Customer Service Centre.

This is at the very heart of our operation.

Through this special Centre, we're able to arrange for fully-trained, automotive electric fitters to install and maintain our equipment at any of the installation centres we have spread across the country. And we've more of them than anybody else.

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We've the most versatile billing service of all.

Our Customer Service Centre is also equipped to provide a billing service that's the envy of our competitors.

Because of the advanced system we employ, we're able to offer a monthly billing format tailored to each customer's individual needs, with every call fully itemised, so you can keep track of your costs. All this is included as a standard part of our monthly charge.

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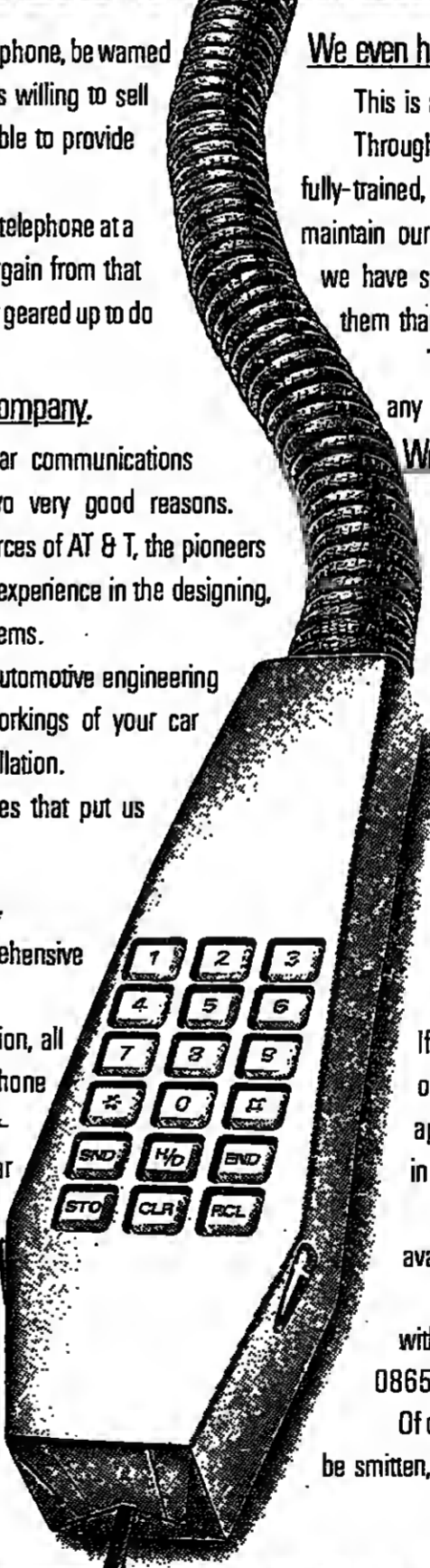
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How to avoid being bitten.

'Ghost town' danger for Handsworth after riots

By Craig Seton

Traders whose shops and businesses were fire-bombed and looted during the Handsworth riots in Birmingham last September have said the area is in danger of becoming a ghost town.

The Lozells Road Traders' Association, which was formed to represent the shop owners who lost their property, said that none of the claims for compensation, totalling more than £5 million, have been paid, delaying plans to redevelop the area.

Seven months after the rioting, during which an Asian postmaster and his brother died in their burning post office, three former traders were claiming unemployment benefit, according to the association.

Five more had left the area and others were struggling to survive in a temporary market set up in the road where the violence reached its peak.

Loss adjusters appointed by the West Midlands Police Authority, against whom compensation claims were made, are still working to produce figures on which payments can be made. Birmingham City Council is examining the plans for about thirty-two new shops.

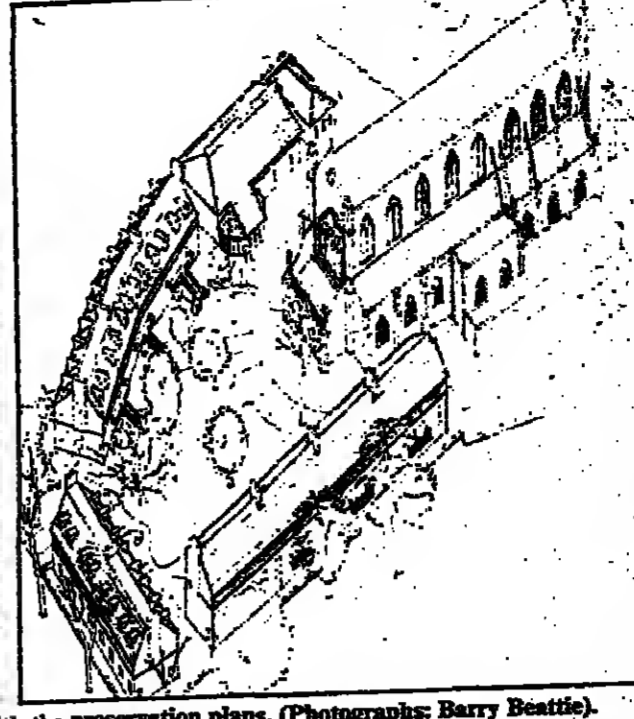
Mr Clarke said: "There is a real danger that the area could become a ghost town unless we get some action quickly. "If the money starts to come through and all the red tape is removed, there is no reason why we should not start rebuilding in three months to produce a modern shopping area for the whole community."

The association hopes that once the plans for redevelopment go ahead, the Prince of Wales may visit the area as a demonstration of his interest in the regeneration of the inner cities.

The association hopes that its members will meet about 60 per cent of the cost of the shopping redevelopment in Lozells Road.



St Alban's Church, Teddington, west London, closed in 1977 and now vandalized, with the preservation plans. (Photographs: Barry Beattie).



Man stabbed as soccer fans rampage in pub

A football fan was recovering in hospital yesterday after being stabbed in the back when supporters clashed before a local derby game.

Mr Andrew Greenwood, aged 23, of Elsie Street, Farnworth, Greater Manchester, was having a drink in the Market Tavern in Wigan town centre when youths started a pitched battle a few minutes before the kick-off in the third division match between Bolton and Wigan.

His condition was described as satisfactory by Wigan Royal Infirmary yesterday.

The public house landlord, Mr Alan Mason, yesterday was sifting through damage caused by the youths who hurled bricks, chairs and tables through windows.

He said: "The whole incident was very frightening. Myself and the rest of the staff had to take cover in the back."

Twenty arrests were made before the match for alleged public order offences.



Smashed stained glass window in the derelict church.

Heritage groups seek to save church's glory

By Charles Knevit, Architecture Correspondent

Plans to save St Alban's Church, Teddington, west London, one of the capital's grandest Victorian churches, which lies "vandalized and forlorn", have been submitted by Save Britain's Heritage and the Victorian Society.

Built on the scale of a cathedral to designs by William Niven, the architect, in 1887, St Alban's was declared redundant in 1977 and the Diocese of London last year applied for its demolition.

It has since produced its own scheme to create fans within the body of the church, which Save Britain's Heritage says would destroy its principal glory.

An alternative scheme, by the architects Purcell, Miller, Tritton & Partners, would preserve the interior of the church for exhibitions, concerts and occasional services, and provide a close of houses at the western end.

An unnamed developer is understood to be keen to undertake the scheme.

The winning class newspaper for the junior age group was the Locksheathe Globe, produced by the children of Brookfield School, Salisbury Green, near Southampton, Hampshire. It featured topical lead stories on annual welfare, unemployment and the teachers' strike.

The winner among papers prepared by the 15 to 17-year-olds was The Manifest, from St. Joseph's High School at Widnes in Cheshire. Its principal stories dealt with local politics and apartheid.

"We were particularly impressed with the winning entries' grasp of news issues, their comprehensive features coverage and enterprising layout", Mr Wilson said.

Both papers were additionally commended for their strong fashion and sports coverage.

Two winners were selected in each age group from individual pupil-journalists who submitted articles on a wide variety of topics. In the 11-14 age group Lucy Dickinson, of Leathworth School, won with a highly topical letter on the teachers' strike, and Antonia Logan, of the European School in Brussels, took the other prize for her report on a series of terrorist attacks in the Belgian capital.

In the senior class, the judges selected Bruce Pallen, of the King's School, Canterbury, who wrote about safety standards in school rugby, and Lesley Stone, of the School of Community Studies in Norwich, who submitted a highly original account of a pharmacy exhibit at the local museum.

All the winners will receive a facsimile of the first edition of The Times, a copy of The Times' souvenir bicentenary magazine, a Collins dictionary and a selection of other books published by Collins. They have also won for their schools a year's subscription and starter pack for The Times Network for Schools. The two winning newspapers win a year's subscription to The Times.

In view of the exceptionally high standard of entries, the judges decided to make an additional special award to a class at Waltham Forest School, north London, who had devoted enormous effort to their entry, The Terminator Times. They win £25 to spend on Collins books and a facsimile of the first edition of The Times.

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EEC farm surplus

Outlook poor on talks to cut food mountain

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Negotiations by the European Commission to sell large quantities of surplus food at reduced prices to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Arab states, including Libya, as reported in The Times on Friday, may be unavoidable.

But the talks are not made any more acceptable by the knowledge that the situation may continue indefinitely.

EEC farm ministers appear incapable of doing anything about the colossal waste entailed in buying, storing and subsidizing the disposal of unwanted food, by far the biggest drain on the Community's budget.

M Francois Guillaume, the French farm minister, has in the past openly endorsed militant protests, including the blocking of lorries carrying meat from Britain, and wine and fruit from Italy and Spain, and has led a mass demonstration in Brussels.

The commodities, apart from wine, which are causing the biggest headaches include grain, where the British Government is advocating progressive price cuts to enable EEC wheat and barley to be traded competitively at world market levels.

The National Farmers' Union maintains that that will ruin many small farmers on marginal land. It would prefer quotas, coupled with "set-aside" payments to farmers to leave land fallow.

However, the French and German governments are opposed to any price cuts and are

Praise for journalism standards in schools

By a Staff Reporter

Standards of newspaper writing and presentation are outstandingly high in British schools, according to Mr Charles Wilson, editor of The Times. So high that judges found it impossible to limit themselves to six winners in The Times Junior Journalist Competition.

The competition, launched last summer as part of The Times bicentenary celebrations, invited pupils to submit examples of their class newspapers or to take part in one of five writing projects included in The Times educational pack. The entries were judged in two age groups, 11 to 14 and 15 to 17, and the judges, including Mr Wilson, were extremely impressed by the high standards in both categories.

The winning class newspaper for the junior age group was the Locksheathe Globe, produced by the children of Brookfield School, Salisbury Green, near Southampton, Hampshire. It featured topical lead stories on annual welfare, unemployment and the teachers' strike.

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What does it mean to be an Officer in the Territorial Army?

For a start, it means the Territorial Army actually has its own Officers.

And, because we're expanding, we're looking for more. You may not have realised this. So read on.

It means going to Sandhurst.

Surprised? You shouldn't be.

A Territorial Army Officer's duties and responsibilities are no less demanding than those of his Regular Army colleagues.

Potential Territorial Army Officers are singled out for their leadership qualities.

And, during a continual training and assessment programme (which includes two weeks at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst) these leadership qualities are developed to the full.

It means keeping in step with the Regulars.

As soon as they join us, potential Territorial Army Officers begin to learn how to exploit their natural talents through a wide range of activities.

From combat tactics, weaponry and map reading, to drill, command and fieldcraft.

And they'll go on learning during the rest of their career as a Territorial Army Officer, because in the event of war, they'll be expected to fight alongside the Regulars.

It means keeping your brain as agile as your body.

Naturally, we expect our Officers to be physically fit. Fitness is an essential facet of command, and it's something we work at.

But leadership requires mental agility too. A Territorial Army Officer can find himself leading men from all walks of life.

He needs to exercise understanding and initiative in equal quantities, in order to get the best out of people under his command.

It means commitment.

Obviously, a Territorial Army Officer has to give up some of his spare time.

At least eight weekends a year plus a two week camp and some weekday evenings is the basic requirement, though most of our Officers find that the more they put into the Territorial Army, the more they get out of it.

It means a lot to Britain.

The Territorial Army is a vital and active part of our defences.

Currently, we make up one third of Britain's land forces.

And, we're still expanding. That's why we want to hear from you.

If you believe you have what it takes to become a Territorial Army Officer, think about it hard.

Then pick up the phone, with pen and paper handy, and make a free call anytime on 0800 555 555, or send off this coupon today. We're ready and waiting to hear from you.

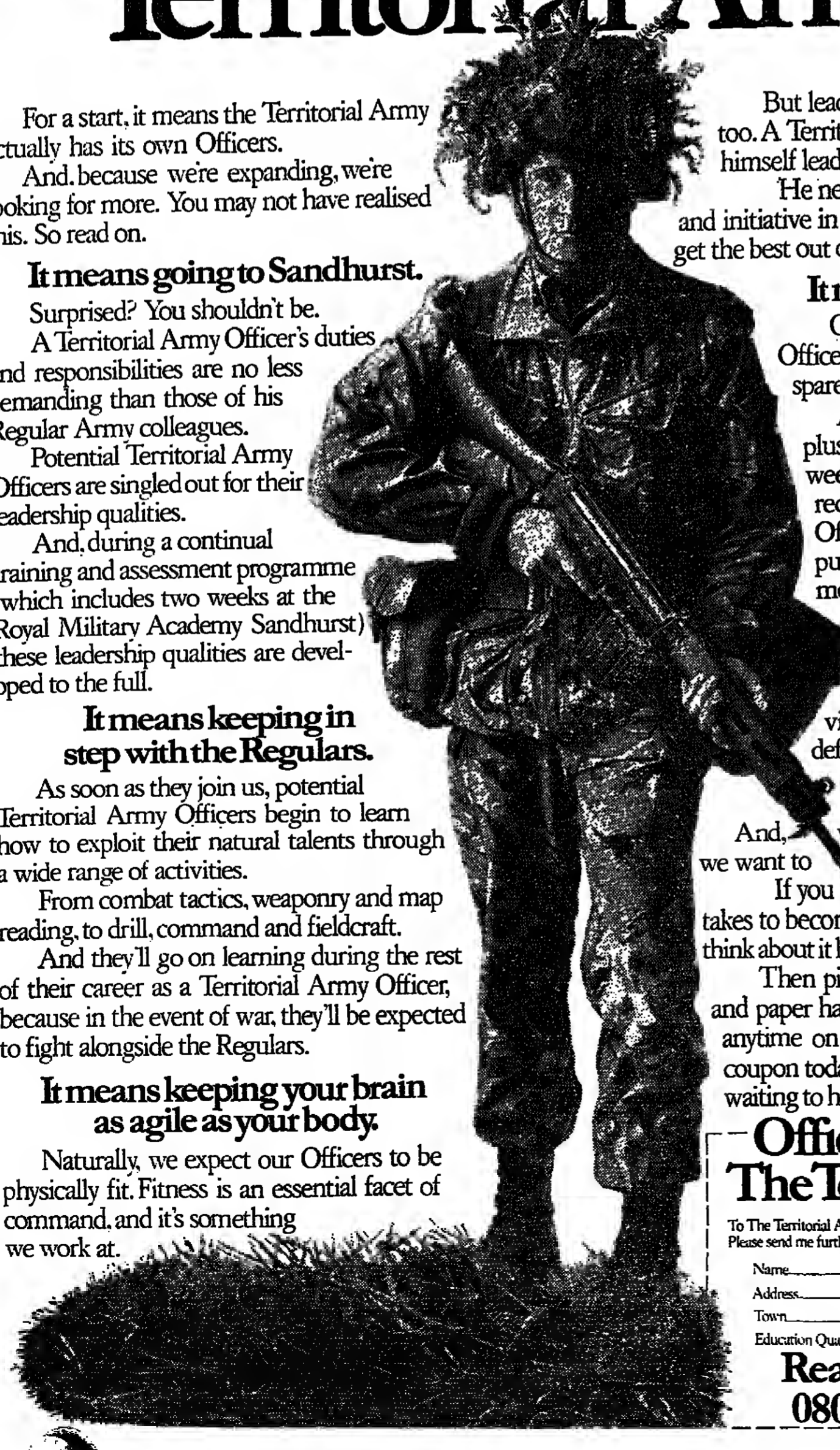


Officer The Territorial Army

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Crown prosecution service: 1 Courts hoping lawyers will restore faith in justice system

A team of public prosecutors will take over from the police the job of prosecuting criminals when the new Crown prosecution service comes into force in all metropolitan areas outside London tomorrow. In a two-part series, Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent, looks at the background to the service and how it is organized.

A fundamental change in the way crimes are prosecuted in England and Wales comes into force in many parts of the country tomorrow with the start of the new Crown prosecution service.

As in Scotland, responsibility for prosecutions will be removed from the police so that they do not both investigate offences and prosecute offenders. Instead, prosecution will be the responsibility of a network of public prosecutors, lawyers employed by the Government, who will have the final say on what cases are brought to court.

The £88 million service, which starts in the six metropolitan areas outside London, is intended to improve standards of prosecution, with the prosecutors acting as filters to weed out weak cases, as the procurators fiscal do in Scotland.

Recent statistics show there is a high rate of acquittals (about 47 per cent) in the Crown courts and about 40 per cent of those are at the direction of the judge. The most common reason is insufficient evidence. The Crown prosecutors will have power in such cases to order charges to be dropped.

It is also aimed at restoring public confidence in the criminal justice system in the wake of the widespread public disquiet which led to the setting up of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure in 1979.

That commission urged reforms to police powers and suspects' rights, which came into force under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, 1984, at the beginning of this year. As a balance to increased police powers, it also urged a prosecution service separate from the police.

Mr John Wood, Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, said: "The essential difference is independence from the police. In the vast majority of prosecutions it is the police who investigate the crime, prosecute and instruct solicitors. Under the new service, it will be up to the prosecutor to review the case and decide if it should proceed."

In the past, he said, cases sometimes went to trial on the instructions of the police which either were not justified on the evidence or could have been dealt with outside the court system.

Heading the new service will be Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, who has postponed his retirement to see it into effect. His office of about 200 staff will be the headquarters for the national chain of 40 chief Crown prosecutors, each heading a team of prosecuting lawyers.

The new departments roughly correspond with police force areas and draw their staff from the old county prosecuting solicitors' departments. But in several areas, such as Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, where there was no department and the police used outside lawyers, whole new departments are being created.

Vandals 'threat to firemen'

Vandals who lure fire crews to blazing buildings which have first been booby-trapped risk causing death or serious injury, a firemen's leader said yesterday.

"Soon or later a fireman is going to be killed by these louts," Mr Bernard Goodwin, Midlands executive member of the Fire Brigades Union, said.

He said the fire raisers' tactics included removing pieces of timber from the stairs of a derelict property, then covering the missing steps with linoleum so that unsuspecting firemen fell through.

Another was to fill contraptions with petrol or paraffin, which exploded like incendiary devices when the fire in the building had built up sufficient heat. On one occasion a fire crew was confronted by a sheet of plate glass which had been rigged to swing down when the front door was opened.

Mr Goodwin said firemen were now extremely cautious when called to fires in derelict buildings. But they still had to search the property in case children or squatters were trapped inside.

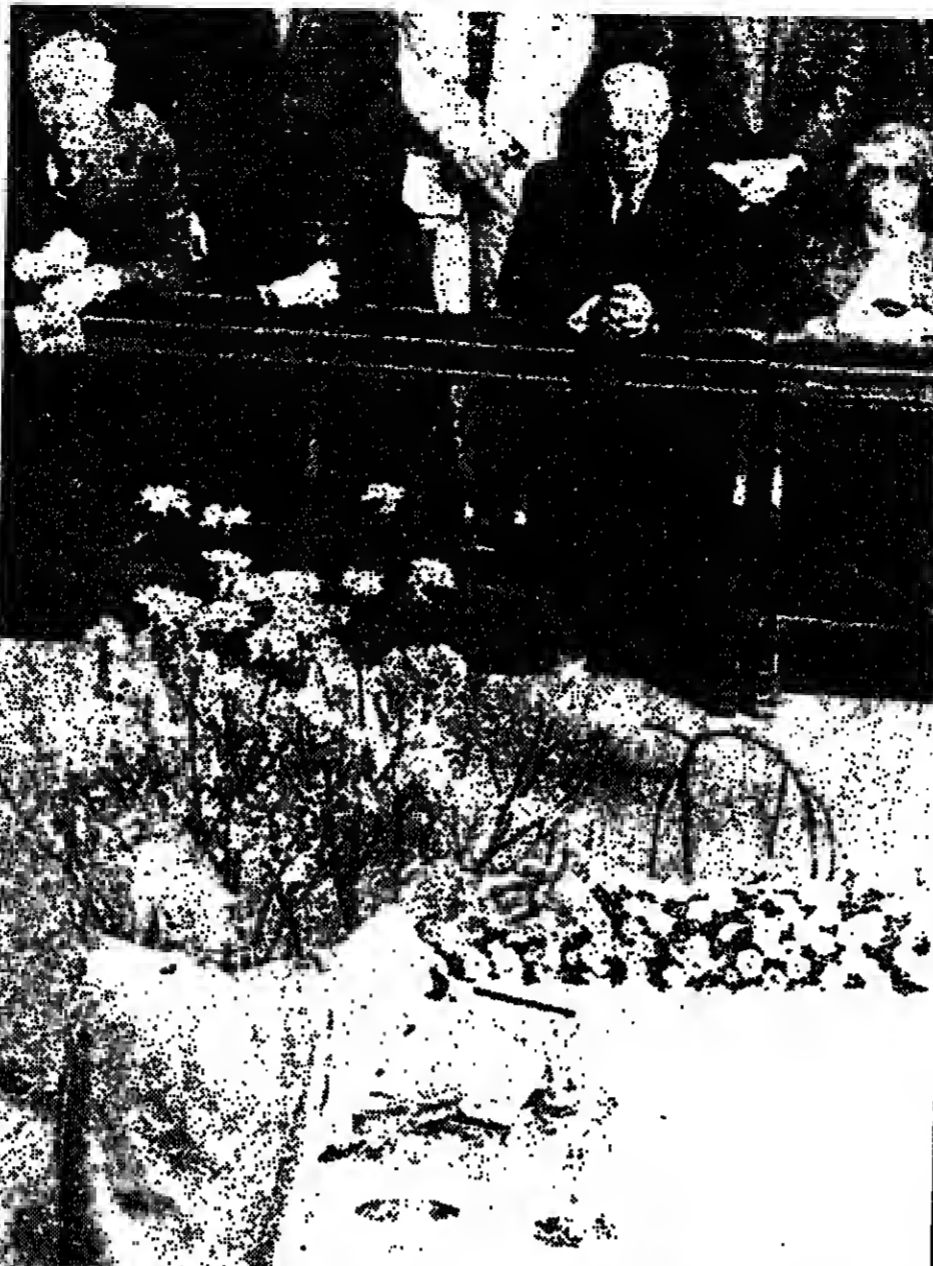
The growing problem is to be discussed at a seminar to be held at Warwick University, Coventry, West Midlands, later this year.

Steam engine scheme for rail repair yard

Every rail buff's dream - the production of steam engines - is at the heart of a multi-million pound bid for the Swindon railway engineering works.

British Rail Engineering Limited is considering half a dozen bids, but the most romantic comes from a local consortium, Great Western Works Limited, which plans to use the heavy engineering plant to manufacture high-technology steam trains.

Mr David Jeacock, a solicitor and spokesman for the group, said he was confident that the plan, backed by an American bank, was viable.



The Pope celebrating Easter Mass in front of the Basilica at St Peter's Square, Rome, yesterday. In the front row of celebrants were, from left, Mr William Wilson, the US Ambassador to the Vatican, his wife, Mr George Shultz, the visiting US Secretary of State, and his wife.

Pope plot 'not proven'

Accusations that a Bulgarian or international plot was behind the attempts on the Pope's life in May, 1981, were not accepted by a Rome court, which has acquitted three Bulgarian and three Turkish defendants in a trial lasting 10 months.

The verdict, however, was conditioned by a "not proven" formula under Italian law, on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to convict.

Sergei Antonov of Bulgarian Airlines, who was arrested three and a half years ago and was the only Bulgarian defendant present at the trial, is not allowed to return to Sofia immediately. The Italian authorities wish first to ensure that he will be present if appeals go ahead.

During the trial little convincing evidence emerged of a Bulgarian connection and there was little surprise when the prosecutor asked for the acquittal of the Bulgarians. More unexpected was the court's refusal to accept that there had been a conspiracy by right-wing Turks associated with the Grey Wolves organization.

Bombings mark end of Corsican rebel truce

Thirteen bombs exploded in the South of France between Marseilles and Nice over the weekend. No one was injured. The bombings are considered the work of professionals, thought to belong to the outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC).

The FLNC observed a truce during the recent election campaign but appear to have taken to terrorism again in earnest since the return to power of a right-wing Government in France. Bombs had exploded the previous week in Corsican holiday resorts in Lyons on Friday, police arrested M André Olivier, alleged to be a founder of the extreme left terrorist organization Action Directe, which has been responsible for a proliferation of bombings and assassinations in France over the past few years, mainly directed against specific organizations.

He was arrested with M Bernard Blanc, who is known to police. According to Le Monde, the two men were wearing bullet-proof vests, and guns were found in the car in which they had been travelling.

193 held in nuclear protest

Wackersdorf (AP) - West German police are attempting to hold on to 193 anti-nuclear militants arrested at the weekend until after the huge demonstration planned here for today against a nuclear plant construction site.

The 193 were among 280 activists arrested at a protesters' tent camp outside Wackersdorf which police said harboured a cache of weapons, including petrol bombs.

Norway ends its paper fast

Norway will begin to surface tomorrow from its Easter break, probably the world's longest, and almost certainly the lengthiest period that any population has to do without daily newspapers.

Although a few papers distributed Easter editions on Holy Saturday, they were printed before Wednesday afternoon, when the entire industry shut down. It reopens tomorrow morning.

Discontentment at the enforced abstinence is almost as traditional at this time of year as the Easter eggs or the first defilements of the season.

However, this particular Easter custom may be on its way out, with an equally unpopular ban on Sunday newspapers which has persisted since 1919.

That was the year when (in the words of Dagbladet, in its Easter edition) a "sanctionist alliance" of clerics and newsmen promulgated what was, for its day, an enlightened piece of labour legislation guaranteeing print workers at least one day off each week.

The law has since been changed, but print workers cling to the tradition. The parallels with Britain are clear, and the newspaper industry does not hesitate to draw them, pointing to the achievements of Mr Eddie Shah and Mr Rupert Murdoch at the expense of the print unions.

Norway, too, has its would-be press baron who is trying to force a breakthrough. Mr Hroar Hansen, a right-wing electronics tycoon, has attempted to launch a Sunday newspaper with non-union printers.

Druzes await day of liberation on the Hill of Shouts

From Ian Murray, Majdel Chams, Golan Heights

The Hill of Shouts is silent now. A coil of barbed wire stretches across the lane that winds through the terraced apple orchard towards the white UN positions by the ceasefire line at the edge of the village.

It was the Israelis who named it the Hill of Shouts. The local Druze villagers always call it the Hill of Tears. Since this remote area of the slopes of snow-capped Mount Hermon were captured from Syria in 1967, it has been the only place where the villagers could pass messages back and forth to their Druze relatives on the other side of the line.

For nearly 19 years contact between the two communities was maintained exclusively with the help of megaphones. Personal family news was shouted across the no-man's land in the valley, from one hillside to the other. Brothers and sisters would go there to wave at each other, to pass on news of births, deaths and marriages.

High on the hill behind, an Israeli watchtower monitored the shouts. Sometimes the messages would be censored by a wailing siren in the tower.

But at the end of last month Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, paid what proved to be a very unwelcome visit to the village. His popularity may be exceptionally high among Israelis, but it does not extend to the three Druze villages on the Golan Heights.

A spontaneous and violent demonstration followed, and Mr Peres beat a hasty and undignified retreat. Since then more than 60 arrests have been made, 11 of them last weekend.

The villagers say they are used to Israeli prisons, and many of the men boast of the years spent inside for their protests about the occupation.

But the closure of the Hill of Tears which followed the demonstration has been a hard blow. "Now we have no way at all of keeping in touch with our families," Mr Abdul Walid Assad complained.

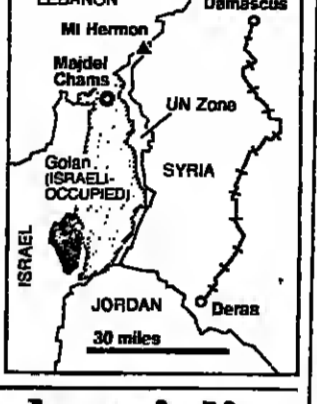
With his large house and ample figure, Mr Assad does not look as though he has physically suffered much from Israeli rule. But he is deeply angry at being cut off from his family, and furious at what he sees as Israeli efforts to brainwash children into forgetting their Syrian nationality by introducing Hebrew into the schools.

The youngsters who should be going to university suffer most, he said. They are not allowed to make the 30-mile journey over the ceasefire line to Damascus, they cannot attend the fets to go to universities abroad and they would have to become Israelis to qualify for identity papers that would let them leave the country.

Mr Assad insisted that this was something the children, who have all been born since Israel took over the area, would never do. He said they would remain Syrian and would be ready to cheer the Syrian tanks, he feels sure will come one day to liberate the villages.

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Radicals claim Japanese attacks

Tokyo - The Chukoku-I or Middle Core, faction of the wing radicals has claim responsibility for last week's rocket attacks on imports targets in Tokyo and Osa (David Watts writes).

The Middle Core is the most effective of the left wing Japanese factions and paralyzed commuter railway lines in Tokyo last year in spectacular synchronized attacks which put out of action most Tokyo's commuter lines.

Poison found in chocolate

Tokyo (AFP) - Police have found a chocolate bar laced with toxic agricultural chemicals on the shelves of a Tokyo supermarket while searching for tampered sweets after group calling itself Show Gizoku threatened to poison products of a leading Japanese confectioner.

Berlin blast

Berlin (AFP) - Seven Arab of different nationalities were injured when a bomb ripped through the first floor office of a German-Arab friendship society in a West Berlin residential building overnight.

Snow deaths

Valemount, British Columbia (AP) - An avalanche dumped up to 30ft of snow on a snowmobile party in the Canadian Rockies, killing two. Two others are missing and two more were dug out alive.

Fatal flight

Wiesbaden (AP) - A West German medical transport helicopter taking a critically ill patient to hospital crashed in woods and exploded, killing all four people on board.

Disco brawl

Bonn - A gang of German skinheads attacked more than 1,000 revellers at an all-night disco party in the village of Kaunitz, firing tear gas and injuring four people.

Caine escape

Rouen (AFP) - The British actor, Michael Caine, escaped unhurt when his car was in collision with another here, but his sister Mary was slightly hurt.

ETA free industrialist

Madrid - On the eve of the Basque national day, ETA's military wing freed Señor José Egana, a San Sebastian industrialist, aged 61, after 19 days in captivity and payment of a big ransom (Richard Wigg writes).

According to local newspapers, the family arranged for payment of about £1.5 million to the armed separatist organization.

Señor Egana was dumped on Saturday night near a restaurant a few miles outside San Sebastian and left with his hands tied round a tree trunk. He managed to free himself.

The industrialist was said yesterday by doctors to be in good condition.

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Shultz fails to bridge gap with Italy on Libya policy

From John Earle, Rome

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, flew home yesterday after a three-day visit to Rome during which he failed to bridge differences with the Italian Government over policy towards Libya.

Opinions varied on the right tactics for dealing with the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, he told a press conference.

"What's wrong with Gaddafi?" he asked rhetorically. "You don't need to be Sherlock Holmes" to see that Gaddafi mined the Red Sea, harboured and trained terrorists, claimed international waters and air space and opened fire on others in them, opposed the peace process in the Middle East, and supported aggression in Africa.

"He is his own smoking gun," Mr Shultz said. But he stressed that there was complete Italian agreement on other aspects of the recent Gulf of Sirte clash, notably on recognition of the 12-mile limit for international waters, on the inadmissibility of firing on ships in international waters, and on the right of self-defence.

The Italian view was reiterated to Mr Shultz successively by President Cossiga, Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, and Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister.

Italy feels that the assertion of the right of navigation in international waters near another country by repeated naval exercises is highly risky, and that disputes over international waters should be settled by arbitration.

While in Rome Mr Shultz met the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr Ahmed Meguid, and had a private audience with the Pope.

MADRID: Spain has "reminded" Colonel Gaddafi that no American bases here were used by US naval forces during last week's clash in the Gulf of Sirte area (Richard Wigg writes).

Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Foreign Minister, emphasized this point when rejecting the Libyan leader's threat in Spain that the bases on its territory could become the next target if such clashes resume.



Masai tribesmen watch Bjorn Waldegaard winning yesterday's first stage of the Safari Rally near Nairobi. Result, page 32

Third tanker hit

Bahrain (Reuter) - A Panamanian-registered tanker was set ablaze in an Iranian air strike in the Gulf yesterday, the third victim of the war between Iran and Iraq within two days, shipping sources said.

The sources said a missile launched from an Iranian helicopter smashed into the engine room of the 103,178-ton Stetos about 70 miles east of Qatar, near an area where the Norwegian tanker Berge King was hit on Saturday.

A Liberian supertanker, the 176,053-ton Hawaii, was hit in an Iraqi attack about 60 miles south of Iran's Kharg Island, also on Saturday. A total of 28 large vessels have been confirmed hit in the Gulf so far this year, compared with just over 40 for all of 1985.

The sources said the Stetos sent out a distress call and salvage tugs were on their way. They said there were no casualties on board the ship, which was later reported proceeding under its own power.

Jewish critics accused by Waldheim's wife

Vienna (AP) - Dr Kurt Waldheim's wife accused some leaders of the World Jewish Congress of seeking revenge on her husband because of his support for an independent Palestine while UN Secretary-General.

"The World Jewish Congress... is not what it appears to be at the moment: Waldheim's deadly enemy," Frau Elisabeth Waldheim said. "But within this organization there are people who have not forgotten my husband's view of the Palestinian question."

The *Kronenzeitung* newspaper, which carried the interview with Frau Waldheim, criticized the WJC secretary-general, Mr Israel Singer, in a leading article.

Hunt for witnesses, page 12

Moscow forced to break test ban

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

In spite of the offer by the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachov, to extend his country's eight-month unilateral nuclear test ban, Western analysts said yesterday that Moscow will have to resume testing soon if it is not to fall behind in the arms race with the United States.

They said that Mr Gorbachov's latest offer should be seen mainly as a propaganda gesture intended to exploit the fact that the US has continued nuclear tests as part of President Reagan's defence modernization programme during the Soviet Union's self-imposed moratorium.

Moscow will now be able to place the blame firmly on the US when it starts testing again.

There are a number of new nuclear weapons being developed by the Soviet Union which will have to be tested before they can be deployed.

One of the main additions to the Soviet nuclear arsenal still due for testing is the SSNXX23 submarine-launched missile, which will be carried on Delta 111 submarines. They will be larger and carry more warheads - probably between seven and 10 per missile - than their predecessors.

The Soviet Union's modernization programme for its short-range SS21 and SS23 missiles will also need testing, as will its plan to develop a follow-on missile to the triple-warheaded SS20, now almost 10 years old.

Moscow is believed to have carried out most of the tests needed for the development of its two big land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles - the SSX24 and the SSX25 - before Mr Gorbachov announced his unilateral freeze on nuclear testing in August. There was a busy test schedule before Mr Gorbachov's announcement.

Western analysts have believed all along that Mr Gorbachov decided to introduce a nuclear freeze last year mainly for propaganda purposes and never really expected it to be taken up by the US, particularly as Moscow was well aware that the US still needed tests in connection with its MX and Midgetman missile programmes and X-ray laser weapons to be used in President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative.

They have been determined to squeeze the maximum propaganda mileage out of their freeze," said one Western official.

According to American sources, the Soviet Union traditionally avoids nuclear tests during the winter. "They almost certainly would not have been testing during the period of their much-proclaimed moratorium," the same Western official added.

Svetlana may be trying to return

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

After talks here between Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, and officials at the US Embassy, there is speculation that she and her 14-year-old daughter Olga may be seeking to go back to the West.

A senior US Embassy official confirmed to *The Times* yesterday that the discussions with the mother and daughter had taken place but refused to be drawn on the subject.

The disclosure followed a number of private reports that both Stalin's daughter and granddaughter, who was born in the US, had been growing increasingly dissatisfied with their life in the USSR.

Both have been living in Georgia, the southern state where Stalin himself was born and where his name is still revered.

Although no official information is available, the friends say she is suffering from depression and discontent about the treatment given by the Soviet authorities in the Georgian town of Tbilisi.

The US Embassy official said that Olga, the daughter of Svetlana's unsuccessful third marriage to an American architect, Mr William Peters, and Svetlana herself were still regarded by the US authorities as American citizens.

This was despite Svetlana's spectacular return here in November 1984 when she told a news conference for carefully-selected Western reporters that she had not known "a single day of freedom in the West".



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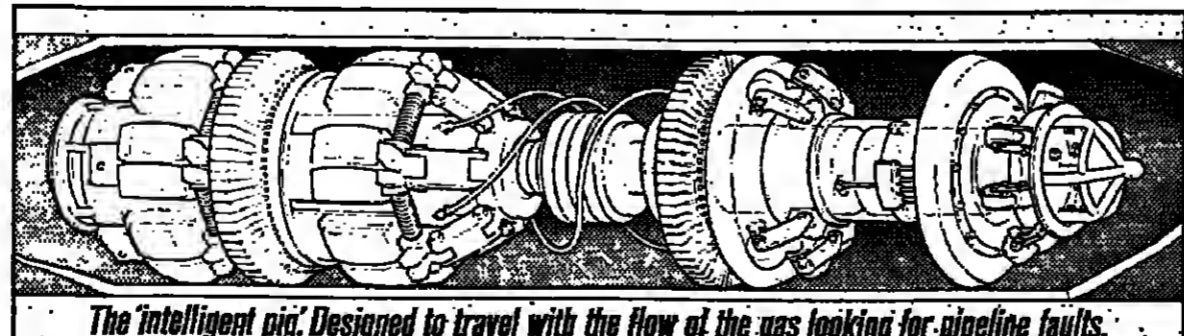
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ENERGY IS OUR BUSINESS

Martina's sister goes into hiding

From Our Correspondent Bonn

Miss Jana Navratilova, the 23-year-old younger sister of tennis champion Martina Navratilova, was believed to be in hiding in Bonn yesterday after defecting from Czechoslovakia with her fiancé.

She is reported to have asked for political asylum in West Germany, but also to have applied to the US Embassy for a visa to join her sister in America as soon as possible.

Miss Navratilova, who bears a striking resemblance to 29-year-old Martina and also plays tennis, is said to have been training secretly at a Bonn tennis club.

Czech friends in Bonn are reported to have provided her and her fiancé with a flat in the city centre, but attempts to find her yesterday were unsuccessful.

It is reported that Martina Navratilova had sent her sister a large amount of money.

Japanese experts tour secret US laboratories

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japanese engineers begin an extraordinary tour of secret US government laboratories today as their country decides if it will take part in the Strategic Defence Initiative.

The engineers represent most of the leading Japanese firms, in spite of profound misgivings among ordinary Japanese about a possible role in the Star Wars missile umbrella.

"It's a precious opportunity to look around in the US, especially to visit the national laboratories. That's something they couldn't do themselves," said an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which is represented on the mission, together with the Defence Agency, the Science and Technology Agency, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The 46 experts from 21 firms in the Japanese mission will split into three groups for its 11-day tour - one each for the three areas of SDI technology.

The number of Japanese firms showing enthusiasm for SDI has surprised some Japanese government officials, in view of the programme's negative image, and the main driving force appears to be from engineers who believe that no Japanese firm can afford not to look into the opportunities SDI might give.

The Japanese Government has stressed to interested firms that there are no guarantees of contracts or profits in the long term.

There is not even a guarantee that the Japanese Government will agree to join. That depends on a report from the mission to Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister. After receiving the report, Mr Nakasone is to visit the US, but there is no indication of when he will announce what is increasingly seen as a decision in favour of participation.



Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone awaiting SDI report

Russians cancel top chess match in US

New York (AP) - A chess match featuring leading players from the Soviet Union and the United States has been abruptly cancelled by the Russians, the US Chess Federation announced.

World champion Gary Kasparov and former champion Anatoly Karpov were on the Soviet side due to play at Atlantic City in June. The Soviet Union last sent a delegation of its leading players to the US more than 30 years ago.

Mr Gerard Dulles, executive director of the US Chess Federation, said he had received a telex on Thursday from the Soviet Chess Federation saying they would not be able to take part because of "radical changes" in the 1986 calendar of FIDE, the world chess federation.

The Russians had said the rematch between Kasparov and Karpov, to start in London on July 28, and other matches before the world championship were too closely scheduled.

سكزا من الاصل

Blacks opt for schools takeover in place of boycott strategy

From Michael Hornsby, Durban

In an important switch of tactics, a crucial conference of black parents, students and teachers decided here at the weekend against resuming a boycott of black schools as a means of pressuring against apartheid when the next term begins on Wednesday.

Instead, the conference resolved to develop "new and creative" techniques of opposition, involving taking control of schools, using them as a base for political organisation, and introducing a liberation-oriented "people's education".

"We are going to run the schools, we are going to organize the syllabus," Mr Lechana Tsech, one of the conference organizers, said. "It is no longer a question of petitioning the Government. We are going to become actively involved in formulating an alternative education."

The conference, attended by 1,500 delegates, called on blacks to observe a "national stayaway from work" on June 16, 17 and 18 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1976 uprising of Soweto schoolchildren. In addition, it urged rent, consumer, and other boycotts.

The venue of the conference had to be changed at short notice from a hall near the centre of Durban to an outlying Indian suburb after Zulus armed with guns, spears, petrol bombs and stones attacked organizers as they registered delegates on Saturday.

The attackers, believed to be members of the conservative Inkatha organization of Chief Gatsha Buthezi, the Chief Minister of the KwaZulu tribal "homeland", came off worst, however. One was shot dead and another set alight.

The main force behind the committee which organized the conference is the United Democratic Front, which shares the vaguely socialist political aims of the outlawed African National Congress. The UDF and Inkatha, which was denounced in a resolution passed at the conference, have moved increasingly into a state of open war.

Before the opening of the conference, delegates stood with raised fists and observed a minute of silence in memory of Mr Moses Mabhida, the leader of the banned South African Communist Party, who died recently in Mozambique.

The ANC operates in alliance with the party.

The Durban conference was a follow-up to one at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg at the end of December, which recommended that students go back to school for the first term of the new year, but gave the Government until the end of this month to meet certain demands.

Some, such as the lifting of the state of emergency, have been met, and other strictly educational demands, such as the provision of free stationery and textbooks, have been partially satisfied. But many others have not.

They include withdrawal of troops and police from townships, release of detained students and teachers, and removal of the ban on the main black student organization, the Congress of South African Students.

Police death: A black detective was found hacked to death yesterday at a holiday resort near Durban, but police believe the death is unconnected with political violence (Reuter reports).

Lip of a volcano, page 17



Black and white students singing freedom songs before starting the Durban conference on the future of black education.

Machel gives three aides wide powers

Maputo (Reuter) — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has given sweeping powers to three of his closest advisers in an attempt to run his battered country and its anti-rebel war effort more efficiently.

A top-level government shake-up, announced little more than 24 hours before President Machel set off for Moscow on a surprise visit, may be only the start of a series of leadership changes, ruling Freimo Party sources said.

A communiqué issued late on Friday divided government ministries into three sections under the supreme authority of three members of the Freimo politburo.

The most significant change was the recall of army General Alberto Chipande, a folk hero, to the capital to take charge of the war against rebels which Mozambique says are backed by South Africa.

The reshuffle also clearly sought to tackle Mozambique's

worsening economic situation, the sources said.

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, once Vice-President of Freimo and a prominent Marxist theoretician, has been moved to the sidelines and his job as party secretary for economic policy effectively split in two. He becomes secretary of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, an administrative position with little power.

The new party economic

supremos are Mr Mario Machungo, nominally Planning Minister but assigned to govern Zambezia province in 1983, and Mr Armando Guebuza, who had been languishing as minister without portfolio in the President's office.

Z The social welfare Ministries of Education, Health, Justice, Information, Culture and Sport come under the supervision of Mr Jorge Rebelo, the party chief in Maputo.

Museveni forces wind up campaign

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

The National Resistance Army of President Museveni has taken the towns of Arua and Moyo in north-west Uganda, virtually ending the campaign which began when it captured Kampala at the end of January.

The West Nile district, separated from the rest of Uganda by the Albert Nile, was liberated at the weekend in a two-pronged advance, with one NRA group moving north to Arua from the road-rail bridge at Pakwach, north of Lake Albert, and the other crossing by ferry at Laropi, close to the Sudan border, and advancing on Moyo.

Despite its cautious advance, the NRA met no significant resistance. Both towns were deserted and had been thoroughly looted.

Troops of the former ruling Military Council, who had been massed in the West Nile area, appear to have fled to Zaire or Sudan or to have gone to ground in their home villages, often abandoning their weapons as they fled.

The former head of state, General Tito Okello, the former army commander, General Basilio Okello, and other leaders of the ousted regime, are in Sudan.

Lesotho's rocky path

Scholar king finds politics a problem

On January 20, Chief Leabua Jonathan, who had ruled Lesotho since independence from Britain in 1966, was peacefully removed from power. Michael Hornsby, in the first of two articles, reports from Maseru on the new coalition of militarists and royalists running the small kingdom.

There was dancing in the streets of Maseru, Lesotho's tiny capital, at the news of Chief Jonathan's fall. After two decades of increasingly autocratic rule, he was deeply



Major-General Lekhanya: Authority unclear.

unpopular, despite attempts (more successful abroad than at home) to boost his stature by cocking a snook at his giant neighbour, South Africa.

There had been no elections since 1970, which Chief Jonathan cancelled when the vote count showed he was losing, and the armed Youth League of his Basotho National Party was out of control. A mutiny by a small faction within the Army sympathetic to the League precipitated the coup.

The new rulers have certainly restored a measure of calm. "It was common to hear gunfire at night in Maseru," said one Western diplomat. "Now you don't. Generally, people are much more relaxed and spend less time looking over their shoulders."

There is little sign, however, of an early return to civilian rule. An announcement last Thursday by King Moshoeshoe bans all political activity and provides for a jail sentence of up to two years for anyone violating the order.

After the coup, executive and legislative authority was vested in the 47-year-old King, a scholarly man educated at Ampleforth College (like many of his subjects, he is a Roman Catholic) and Oxford, who played no political role under the previous government.

The exact relationship between the King and Major-General Justin Lekhanya, also aged 47, the Army commander who led the coup, is not entirely clear. The Army chief chairs both a six-man Military Council and a subordinate Council of Ministers

appointed by the King. The King, however, presides each week over an informal joint session of the two councils, and his assent to decisions seems to be more than a formality.

King Moshoeshoe has spoken publicly since the coup of a "new Lesotho" which aspires to make a complete break with the previous society in which, in his words, "a person's life was no longer considered to be different from that of a house fly".

Under a general amnesty proclaimed on January 31, an undisclosed number of members of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the shadowy anti-Jonathan guerrilla movement that operated mainly from South African soil, are said to have returned to Lesotho and surrendered their weapons.

The leader of the LLA, the 67-year-old Mr Ntse Mokhele, who went into exile (and now lives in South Africa) after being cheated of power by Chief Jonathan in 1970, has yet to be lured back.

Despite the ban on political activity, representatives of four small political parties, including the King's new Marumoteng Freedom Party, were allowed to hold talks with Mr Mokhele in a Johannesburg hotel last week. On their return to Lesotho, they called on the Government to negotiate with him.

Among his demands are said to be the restoration of the 1966 independence constitution (suspended by Chief Jonathan in 1970), the integration of the LLA into the 1,500-man



King Moshoeshoe: Little experience

Army (formerly the Lesotho Para-military Force but now renamed the Royal Lesotho Defence Force) and elections within six months.

These demands seem unlikely to be met. In the meantime, Chief Jonathan, aged 72, is enjoying a more or less unmolested retirement at his country seat at Leribe, in the north of the country, a kinder fate than is usually reserved for fallen African leaders. Tomorrow: Working with Pretoria

Row in Pretoria over ministers' shares

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

A storm has blown up over a special allocation of shares for South African Cabinet ministers in a huge public issue by an insurance company, which was 30 per cent over-subscribed.

Seven Cabinet ministers and two deputy ministers paid 102,050 rand (£33,250) for preferential allocation of 32,700 shares in Metroplan Life, which is controlled by the Afrikaans insurance giant Sanlam.

The shares, allocated to them at 3.15 rand, opened on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange at 4 rand. Mr Chris

Hennis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, sold his 5,000 shares nine days after they were listed, for a profit of 2,750 rand. Mr Kent Durr, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industries, made a 550 rand profit on 2,700 of his 3,000 shares.

President Botha said the private financial dealings of Cabinet ministers was of no concern to him, provided they did not entail a conflict of interest.

"If such a conflict arises it is the duty of the individual ministers to bring this to the State President's attention," he said.

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Punjab police track down Sikh suspects after random killings

From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi

A much-needed success came yesterday for the security forces in Punjab, who announced that they had captured three out of four Sikh terrorists responsible for eight random killings on Saturday.

The Dashmesh Regiment used to be known as the military arm of the militant All-India Sikh Students' Federation.

A similar caller claimed responsibility for the massacre the day before in Ludhiana, where seven people, mostly from a right-wing Hindu organization, were killed while exercising in a park.

The operation against the killers involves a big search along the banks of the River Beas, long thought to be a hide-out for the rebels, who are fighting for a Sikh-dominated independent country.

In another village they killed a grocer and a cycle repair man. In the next place they fired at three people sitting by a brick kiln, killing two and fatally injuring a third.

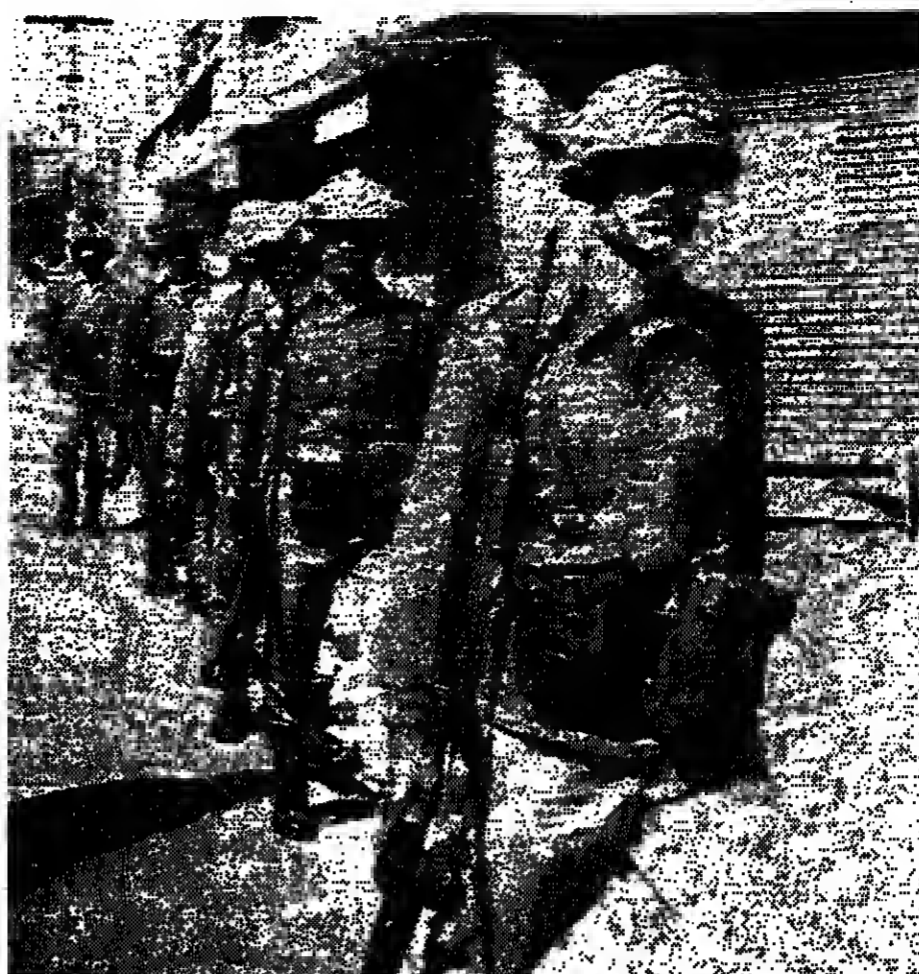
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The operation against the killers involves a big search along the banks of the River Beas, long thought to be a hide-out for the rebels, who are fighting for a Sikh-dominated independent country.

A telephone caller claimed responsibility for the killings for the "Dashmesh Regiment". The name means "death" and refers to the tenth guru of the Sikh religion, Guru Gobind Singh, who gave the Sikhs their soldier/saint rules of dress and behaviour.

The operation against the killers involves a big search along the banks of the River Beas, long thought to be a hide-out for the rebels, who are fighting for a Sikh-dominated independent country.

The state's Chief Minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, also came to Delhi on a surprise visit.



Punjab troops patrolling yesterday in Ludhiana where Hindus were massacred by Sikhs.

Sony's girls join in video battle

From David Watts
Tokyo

Pretty Japanese girls in space age uniforms are the front-line troops in a new contest for the world video market.

They are part of an aggressive marketing campaign that Sony is waging to try to make 8mm video the standard of the future.

They dash up to people in the street and persuade them to try the Sooy 8mm camcorder, or camera-recorder which combines recording and playback in one unit. The campaign results play nightly to Sooy's television advertising.

The success or failure of the sales drive will most probably dictate how quickly other Japanese manufacturers move heavily into 8mm, and whether or not they try to make the new, smaller, lighter cameras with their thinner tapes supplant the standard half-inch VHS and Betamax formats.

All the big Japanese manufacturers have had the 8mm technology for some time, but Sony decided to jump into the market ahead of everybody else to reap early profits and lead the market away from VHS and its own Betamax.

"Sony was not really ready to go when it announced it. It was basically an attempt to upstage the other manufacturers and change the rules of the game," said a foreign analyst of the electronics market.

"It may be successful, but it is costly getting in too early before the market is ready."

Sony's high-risk marketing push has been forced on the firm by declining sales of its Betamax cameras and decks which have been losing ground to VHS, on which all the rest of the world's manufacturers standardized.

It is trying to recover its market share in one of Japan's largest and most highly competitive exports and change video habits worldwide.

So far Sooy claims to have about 50 per cent of the 8mm market in Japan. This year it will put one and a half million camcorders into the home market. Only Canon and Sanyo have followed suit with competing 8mm cameras.

The other manufacturers are hanging back to see what the biggest of them all, Matsushita, maker of National and Panasonic, will do.

Matsushita makes 8mm video cameras for Kodak in the US, but it has not ventured into the field at home, with good reason.

Kodak's sales have been slow in the US and the effect of Sooy's 8mm in the home market has been to hit sales of all video cameras, as consumers wonder what to do.

The choice is to stick with the widely-accepted VHS format, with its vast choice of pre-recorded tapes for playing at home, switch to 8mm as the wave of the future, or to go for the latest entrant into the field, VHS compact.

VHS compact is a new competitor from the Japan Victor company, which uses conventional half-inch video tape but is much lighter and more compact than ordinary VHS cameras.

Howe faces Indian concern on Sikhs

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, arrived here late last night at the start of a visit in which he will hear a great deal about Indian concern over lenient treatment of Sikh extremists in Britain.

As Punjab again explodes into flames, the Indian Government needs all the help it can get in controlling Sikh extremism, which it sees as a change in the law that will permit action.

When Mr Rajiv Gandhi visited Britain in October, Mrs Thatcher offered to extend the "terrorism" clause in extradition agreements to include India. This would have the effect of removing the political defence against extradition.

There is a common perception in India that the United States is working towards the "Balkanization" of the country, and that Mrs Thatcher is "more pro-American than Mr Reagan". The argument goes that she is used as a "cat's paw" in encouraging the

Khalistanis. That is the extreme view.

There is another view widely held here that, because the Conservative Party is in trouble in the polls, the British Government is anxious to garner votes from the immigrant community, of which the Sikhs form a large proportion.

A major British public relations effort is needed here to change this perception.

Sir Geoffrey will today visit the funeral sites of Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs Indira Gandhi, before meeting the President of India and the External Affairs Minister. Tomorrow he flies to Agra to see the Taj Mahal and to visit a typical country village, later calling on the Prime Minister.

On Wednesday he will go to Bombay before flying on to Islamabad for a three-day visit to Pakistan.

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Sudan poll bypasses rebel South

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

After 16 years of military dictatorship and one year of transitional military-civilian rule, Sudanese voters go to the polls tomorrow to elect a new assembly, in which the Umma Party, led by Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi, is expected to win the biggest number of seats.

Because of Sudan's size and widely dispersed population, voting will take 12 days, counting another four, and the result will not be known until the middle of April at the earliest.

There is little chance of the war-torn southern part of the country taking part in the election in any significant way. At least two-thirds of southerners live in war zones, from which the government forces have been largely driven out by the Sudan People's Liberation Army, led by Colonel John Garang.

A new constitution will have to await a genuine national election, which is only possible if the southern problem is resolved.

Agean quake was predicted

From Mario Mediano
Athens

A powerful earthquake measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale shook the central Aegean Sea on Saturday night, and a physicist revealed that he had predicted the shock to the Greek Government four days before. Police said the tremor caused no casualties or damage.

The Athens observatory announced that the epicentre was 135 miles east-north-east of Athens, between the islands of Euboea and Chios.

Dr Panayotis Varotsos, assistant professor of physics at Athens University, who leads a team working on earthquake prediction, went on television soon after the 8.35pm shock to allay fears of stronger tremors to follow.

"We forecast the earthquake with great precision on March 25," Dr Varotsos said, showing a telegram sent on that day. He said he had immediately informed the Government and urged it not to put out a warning, as the shock would be at sea.

The method devised by Dr Varotsos and two colleagues is known as VAN, from their initials. It intercepts ground electric signals that precede tremors and interprets them to forecast earthquakes up to a week in advance.

Rules ignored to win woman top food post

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Miss Margaret Anstee, one of the most senior British officials in the United Nations Secretariat, has been tipped to become the executive director of the World Food Council, the organization's main food policy arm charged with the task of eradicating world hunger.

The post, which will be vacated by Mr Maurice Williams, an American, when he retires next month, carries the rank of Assistant Secretary-General. The Rome-based council is a 36-nation body and the only UN organ which meets at ministerial level.

Miss Anstee, aged 59, is being backed by the British Government, which has embarked on a new strategy of actively promoting British nationals for key policy-making positions within the UN.

Until now Britain has been the only country playing strictly by the rules of the UN Charter, which prohibits government interference in the appointment-making process.

Although this policy has been widely acclaimed, it has meant in practical terms the loss for Britain of many important posts. British nationals in the Secretariat have complained of being passed over for promotion because there was no one to lobby on their behalf.

But despite the more aggressive British approach, Miss Anstee, who is presently an Assistant Secretary-General in the UN's department of technical co-operation for development, faces formidable competition from Mr Gerald Grant, a Deputy Minister in the Canadian Agriculture Department. She is also being challenged by Mr Obaidullah Khan, of Bangladesh.

Miss Anstee feels that her 34 years of experience in development and her intimate knowledge of the UN system qualify her for the job. She was the first woman field officer of the technical co-operation programme in its very early stages, and in 1957 became the first woman resident representative of the UN development programme, serving in Uruguay.



Margaret Anstee: Deep in development all her life

Subsequent field assignments took her to Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Experience gained from the food crisis in Africa has shown that the problem of world hunger cannot be dealt with only at the agricultural level. It must be approached at the developmental level as well, Miss Anstee believes, "and development is something I have been dealing with all my life".

Miss Anstee feels that her appointment to head the council would be a big boost for women in the UN system, where they are seldom considered for policy-making jobs in the technical and economic fields.

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SETTING NEW STANDARDS

صكرا من الامم

Hong Kong victims

11,000 pinning their hopes on British honour

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent
Mr Hari Harilela would be a pillar of society in whatever country he lived...

Groundless writ is abuse of process

Steamship Mutual Underwriting Association Ltd and Anders v Trollope & Colls (City Ltd and Others)
intended to govern the course of properly conducted litigation...

Applying for stay after case starts

Croudice Ltd v Lambeth London Borough Council
The absence of a dispute between the parties at the time when one of them had started legal proceedings did not...

Sheriff's duty to evict

Six Arlington Street Investments Ltd v Persons Unknown
Mr Justice Knox refused in the Chancery Division on March 26 to issue an injunction against the Sheriff of Greater London...

Rally bar on Kim



The leading South Korean dissident, Mr Kim Dae-jung, above right, talking to some of the 200 plainclothes police sent to bar his way yesterday...

Snap poll gamble by Mahathir

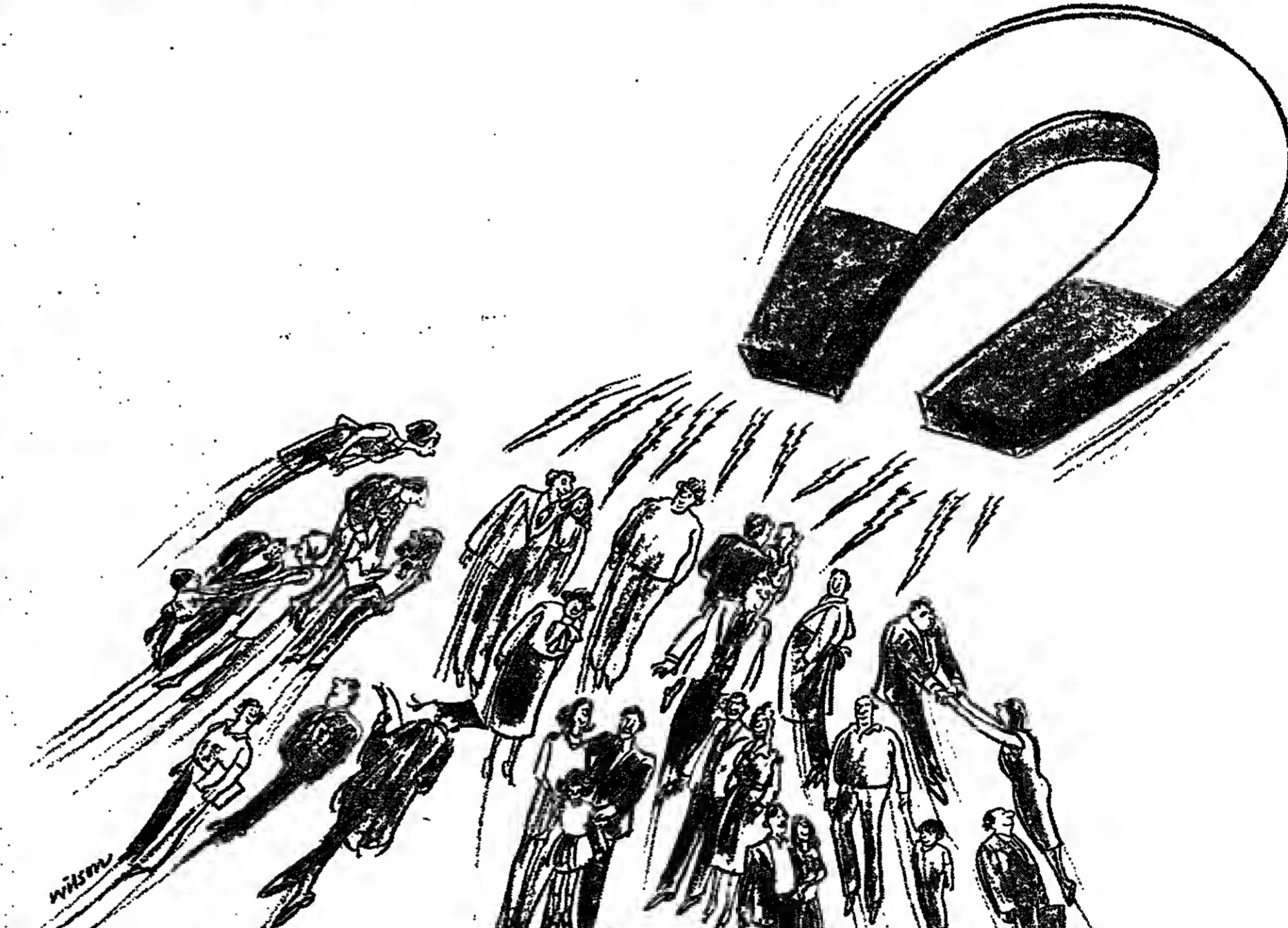
From M.G.G. Pillai Kuala Lumpur
The Malaysian Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed, is expected to call a snap general election next month...

Far East briefing for Reagan

From Christopher Thomas Washington
Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, embarked on a two-week tour of the Far East today...

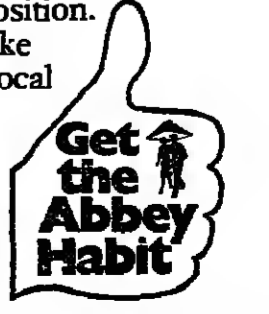
One killed as students in Dhaka clash

Dhaka (Reuters) - At least one person was killed and 20 wounded yesterday when rival students hurled home-made bombs at each other...



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Are we losing the war on violence?

Everybody knows that society is getting more and more violent — or is it? In the first of a three-part series, Alan Franks looks back to the 'good old days' and finds large-scale riots and vicious street attacks

Statistics, proverbially the damndest liar known to man, are invoked whenever we wish — as the British over-tire of doing — to compare the present in an unfavourable light with the past. And each time society takes recourse to nostalgia, or seeks revenge over the corpse of some golden age lately assassinated, it is violence which, more than any other culprit, lands in the dock. In 1986 the courts of social morality find themselves in almost permanent session, but hardly for the first time.

The comparative figures of Man's inhumanity to two of its most defenceless fellows — the child and the domestic animal — make for an incriminating read. In both categories, abuse, whether through individual aggression or its collective equivalent, neglect, has risen startlingly in the past few years.

Individual acts of violence have almost doubled in 10 years

Individual acts of violence have almost doubled in 10 years

Already we stub our toe on the first paradox: for were it not for the very existence (and heightened vigilance) of the monitoring agencies, the statistics which are the result of their work could hardly be so damning. In other words, what appears to be a proof of callousness is at the same time a token of compassion.

Last year the Home Office published a 200-page volume of data on crime. It reveals, among other things, that individual acts of violence rose from 130 per 100,000 members of the population in 1974 to nearly twice that figure 10 years later; that burglary doubled, robbery trebled, criminal damage soared sevenfold, with only fraud and sexual offences showing a negligible movement.

But again, do the figures mean simply that matters are getting worse, or that the police — supposedly not only the scourge but also the exposer of violence and its related ills — are getting better?

We then come to one of the most challenging pieces of Home Office evidence — a regional breakdown of crime in 1984, with the prosperous south-east, London excepted, emerging relatively guiltless while a black belt of felony encompasses the country's northern girth from Merseyside, via Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire, to Humberside. With South Wales, the West Midlands and Cleveland dotted as accomplices on the map, the spectre of unemployment as the true culprit raises its unlovely head.

As far as violence itself is concerned, the Home Office figures tell us that the average annual

percentage change during those 10 years has been:

Violence against the person: up by 6;
Homicide: up by 0.3;
Wounding, or other act endangering life: up by 2.2.

For the popular press of 1986, violence remains a lurid if legitimate preoccupation. On March 11, five days after the alleged rape of the Ealing vicar's daughter, the *Daily Mirror* was itemizing 14 comparable incidents said to have occurred in the ensuing 96 hours, ranging from the assault of a 17-year-old girl in a Covent Garden bus station to the rape of a 78-year-old widow living alone in London's Notting Hill.

Taken together with the horrific muggings in our inner city areas, the excesses of Britain's soccer hooligans at home and abroad, not to mention the episodes on picket lines, it is easy to form the impression that violence, both of a public and private nature, has plumbed new depths.

Unfortunately, it is not quite that simple. For example, what would we owe make of an affair like the Gordon Riots of the late 18th century which, as an expression of civil revolt against the fear of Catholic emancipation, claimed several hundred lives on the streets of London? Or the epidemic of "garrotting" nearly one century later? This Victorian forerunner of mugging was a form of violent robbery which was for the most part practised by gangs of three — a "front-stall" and "back-stall" acting as look-outs on either side of a "nasty man" whose function was most graphically described in Volume Seven of the *Cornhill Magazine* of 1863:

"The third ruffian, coming swiftly up, flings his right arm around the victim, striking him smartly on the forehead. Instinctively he throws his head back, and in that movement loses every chance of escape. His throat is fully offered to his assailant, who instantly embraces it with his left arm, the bone just above the wrist being pressed against the "apple" of the throat. At the same time the garrotter, dropping his right hand, seizes the other's left wrist, and thus supplied with a powerful lever, draws his back upon his breast and there holds him. The "nasty man's" part is done. His burden is helpless from the first moment, and speedily becomes insensible; all he has now to do is to be a little merciful."

The correspondent who wrote that claimed to have visited an experienced practitioner in his prison cell, and to have offered himself as an experimental sacrifice. Garrotting, he concluded, was the "most inclement ruffianism that ever disgraced the 19th century."

The *Times* meanwhile felt the



The sad evidence: acts of violence against children and animals have risen in a startling way

impulse to attribute such deeds to the influx of a foreign strand of criminal immorality. Good, it seemed, was the semblance of good manners, however duplicitous, of English highway robbery: "Without the old challenge and parley in use among highwaymen, your garrotter knocks a man's head against the kerbstone as the best way of getting at his pocket... our streets are actually not as safe as they were in the days of our grandfathers. We have slipped back to a state of affairs which would be intolerable even in Naples."

The fair challenge of the good length ball had, as it were, been supplanted by a barrage of bouncers. What *The Times* omitted to notice was that those grand-paternal days were characterized by street disorder on a considerable scale in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, which gave birth to the original "Sus" laws.

Every time violence mugs its way onto the social or political

A chief constable described crime as a growth industry

agenda some form of atavism seems to permeate the responses of the outraged; hence in 1974 Sir Keith Joseph's declaration that "for the first time since the great Tory reformer Sir Robert Peel set up the Metropolitan Police Force, areas of our cities are becoming unsafe for peaceful citizens by night, and some even by day... Rome itself fell, destroyed from inside. Are we to be destroyed too, a country which successfully repelled and destroyed Philip of Spain, Napoleon, the Kaiser, Hitler?"

Five years later Philip Knightley, president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, was saying: "The mindless violence, the personal attacks and injury, and above all the use of violence in all its forms to further political ends

are relatively new to the streets of this country."

Two years earlier Kenneth Oxford, chief constable of Merseyside, had prophesied: "What we are experiencing is not a passing phenomenon but a continuing process of change in our way of life... our customary ways of behaving and our traditional values are being radically modified."

The job of the police force, claimed Sir Robert Mark in his book *In the Office of Constable* (1978), required not only as much physical courage and dedication as policing parts of Victorian London had done, but a great deal more moral courage than had been needed by the police at any time since Peel. And in that same year — albeit in the *Daily Telegraph* — James Arderton, chief constable of Greater Manchester, was bemoaning "the rot that has now taken a firm hold in the fabric of our society," and describing crime in general as Britain's main growth industry.

One of the definitive studies of

THE VICTIMS WHO CAN'T FIGHT BACK

Estimated incidents involving physical abuse of children under 15 (England and Wales)

1977	4,699
1978	4,803
1979	4,493
1980	5,152
1981	5,723
1982	6,388
1983	6,816
1984	7,038

Source: National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Instances of cruelty to animals. Complaints investigated

1981	33,371
1982	37,013
1983	39,867
1984	47,362
1985	64,678

Convictions

1981	1,429
1982	1,508
1983	1,337
1984	1,389
1985	2,112

Compiled by the RSPCA

the history of violence in Britain is *Hooligan*; the work of Dr Geoffrey Pearson, senior lecturer in sociology at Middlesex Polytechnic. This is what he has to say about the received notion of a tranquil tradition in our society:

"The view of Britain's history as founded on stability and decency is deeply ingrained in the self-understanding of the British people. The present, we need hardly be told, is extremely tense. But the past, say the accumulated traditions of our national culture, was a "golden age" of order and security. Nowadays we need the iron fist of policing in order that we might sleep soundly in our beds. Whereas formerly we did not, and our love of tolerant freedom was spontaneous, unregimented and natural.

"The extremity of these awful judgments against the moral deterioration of the British people, and the enormous vision of chaos and disorder which they conjure up, suggest the need for a cautious organization of our thought and feeling as we approach these matters. Clearly there is an impressive consistency in this line of thinking — both in terms of the belief of a pre-existing era of tranquility, and in the agreement that the natural moderation of the "British way of life" has been eclipsed in the hooligan deluge.

"However, when we come to more detailed considerations — such as where this "golden age" is to be located in real historical time — then we are confronted with such a disorderly jumble of date, marks and vague historical allusion as to allow for wide margins of disagreement even among dedicated "law-and-order" enthusiasts. Indeed, at the centre of the preoccupation with declining standards and mounting disorder, there is an immense historical "black hole."

In the second and third part of this series we visit one of Britain's most troubled yet least known inner city areas — Chapeltown in Leeds — and two neighbourhoods in which vigilante patrols are taking the law into their own hands. From each instance it is not possible to conclude that violence in Britain today is a phenomenon unrelated to youth unemployment and racial tension. To insist that it is something set apart, moving with its own dynamic force through a once unpeopled social field, is merely a 1986 version of the self-distancing approach.

There is even evidence to

suggest that the police are tacitly, if unwillingly, abetting the short-term increase in crimes of personal violence by adopting a *laissez-faire* approach in the sensitive quarters of our cities.

If we are more violent than "before", we are so only in the sense that we have always perceived that to be the case throughout our history. We have a long precedent of consistency in our self-reproach.

In the view of Dr George Gaskell, lecturer in social psychology at the London School of Economics, pessimism is premature: "My guess is that over the past 10 years the underlying trend has been an increase in violence, but producing unequivocal evidence to support such an assertion is rather difficult.

Academics say that in the long-term crime rates are down

"Almost certainly there is an increase in the actual fear of crime; by which I mean that people have anxieties about being the victim of violent crime, and that these are disproportionate to the likelihood of their actually being a victim. And that, curiously enough, may in itself provide conditions in which criminals flourish."

"If you just go by statistics, it is easy to be misled. For example, when the Criminal Justice Bill came in 20 years ago there was obviously a sudden increase in the number of community service sentences, and hence an apparent rise in criminal figures.

"I don't think it is really very helpful for someone to state that there is more violence in 1986 than there was in, say, the 1850s. In those days society itself probably tolerated a higher level of violence... I would say that in the long-term historical perspective violence is following a downward trend. It may not be easy for us to accept that, for the reason that all downward trends are apt to be punctuated by upward bumps, and we are standing on one of those now."

Part Two: Street life in the city where crime can run riot

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Tomorrow How old cobra-eyes finds himself in Cognac country for a feast of thrillers



Pop television and la dolce vita

In terms of one man's success in any field Silvio Berlusconi can have few European rivals. Undisputed master of commercial television in Italy, and now established in France with Spain to come, he is the self-styled missionary to the rest of Europe of the virtues of the private television station.

His mission is to make straight the way for commercial companies by first removing the fear that private television can be used for ideological aims and by pointing out the tonic effect he believes it has on a country's economy and quality of life. With his European empire taking shape, Berlusconi is now providing the doctrine behind it which until now has been lacking. He has been seen in France, as well as amongst Italian intellectuals, as a businessman and no more. "He even packages women as if they are hamburgers", Fellini gumbles.

Yet his victory in Italy is, in commercial terms, complete. Until 1976 The State Broadcasting Corporation had a national monopoly. When a court ruled that private television stations might operate locally, Italy soon found itself with not one television company, but something approaching 3,000, with people setting up private transmitting studios in their garden sheds.

With missionary zeal Italian TV mogul Silvio Berlusconi preaches the value of commercial stations

establish Italy as the continent's leader in commercial television. The announcement earlier this month of a consortium of French, German and British partners (with Spain to come) for a satellite transmission network on a European scale heralds his latest expansion. All that marred the launch was that Robert Maxwell, his British partner, announced the agreement a day in advance and so spoiled the effect of Berlusconi's own press conference in Rome. Maxwell



Berlusconi: "People ask why my style of TV is so beautiful" will be chairman of the consortium for a year; Berlusconi is permanent managing director — "the one who will do the work", he says. But he thrives on work. He mentions casually that it has been two nights now that he has had no time to sleep, and that after news of the consortium he had 98 requests for interviews. At 49 he is neat, well-preserved and affable, with a ready smile that conceals considerable tension. His home is the magnificent Villa St. Martino at Acore some half hour's drive from Milan. He bought it from the heirs of the Marchese Casati who might

well have been the subject of a tele-film suicide after shooting his wife and her lover.

Berlusconi can be extremely difficult to work with, and has lost valuable associates as his empire has broadened. But while deeply proud of what he has achieved single-handed, he still sometimes finds his success difficult to believe — one of his more endearing traits.

He set up his first company at the age of 25 and was a building millionaire before he thought of turning to television. His assets are now valued at 6,000 billion lire (a bit on the high side he says). His Fininvest group has three divisions apart from television: construction, publishing, and insurance and finance.

His interest in television grew out of his building activities. He was responsible for "Milano 2", a model town of 10,000 inhabitants on the outskirts of Milan where he has his offices. As one of the services to the inhabitants he offered an internal closed circuit television service.

He sees commercial television not only as the rival of public broadcasting but also as its antidote. "When my French friends ask me why everything is beautiful in my style of television, I tell them to look at public television, which must necessarily present the realities of life. In the news bulletins everything that is most tragic and dramatic is over-worship and so we have a condensation of all the unpleasant events. Commercial television on the other hand is a little like the advertising which nourishes it — an attractive fable, where everybody is beautiful, everything is elegant, and all the children love father and mother and are loved in their turn. This philosophy is fundamental to everything I do. "Television as I produce it should contribute to improv-

ing the taste of the public, the awareness of the public. In France they have now seen that "La Cinq" is in anything but poor taste." And he recalls with some pride that the French opening was prepared in 40 days, had 40 billion lire of publicity in advance and for the first three months had no advertising spot vacant.

Berlusconi sees television on a European scale as of revolutionary importance to European unity. "Look at Italy. Television here has been the unifying factor in Italian culture and in the language.

Peter Nichols

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 912)

ACROSS

1 Warehouse (5)
4 Climber's iron (7)
8 Mohammed's birth-place (5)
9 Lottery (7)
10 Search refuse (8)
11 Coffin covering (4)
13 Great work (11)
17 Plucked instrument (4)
18 Curved sword (8)
21 Drinking festivity (7)
22 Incapable (5)
23 Magnificent array (7)
24 Duties (5)

DOWN

1 Free from condensation (6)
2 Property done (5)
3 Mockery (8)
4 Positively (13)
5 Sockduster group (4)
6 Lacking imagination (7)
7 Almost (6)
12 Alight from saddle (6)
15 Explode (4,2)
16 Free (6)
19 Petty quarrels (5)
20 Swindle (4)

Solution to Saturday's Jumbo Concise crossword

ACROSS: 1 British Standards Institution 15 Flashbulb 16 Full use 17 Identifier 18 Reverie 19 Evangel 20 Fresh breeze 21 Tar-bugs 22 Decibel 23 Wood leg 24 Even 25 Pacer 27 Stonecrop 29 Taper 32 Arthritis 34 Cheeseplot 37 Escalator 39 Contrabasses 42 Rearrangement 44 Effervescence 46 Pumpenickel 48 Rocambo 49 Trenchan 50 Haystacks 52 Torso 54 Dominican 57 Credit 59 Emma 61 Rhombus 64 Evrions 66 Top stables 68 Blood vessel 69 Azimuth 70 Elation 71 Rant maker 72 Tadpole 73 Lubricant 74 Spring, summer, autumn and winter

DOWN: 1 Before the war 2 Inadvertent 3 Inherent 4 House-keep 5 Table places 6 No flaw 7 Allied 8 Double crosser 9 Incapable 10 Sniveller 11 Ice show 12 Utmost 13 Inkwell 14 Netherworlds 26 Relevance 27 Slaps 28 Pregnancy 30 Pro-keg 31 Brethren 33 Traversed 35 Pragma 36 Tarce 38 Crew-cut 40 Officer 41 Ascot 43 Secretary birds 45 Encyclopaedia 46 Pain 47 Assassinator 50 Haemophilia 51 Complainer 53 Ombudsman 55 Mischance 56 Novelist 58 Oyster bed 60 Pageant 62 On offer 63 Shellfish 65 Slip over 67 Mesquin

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لقد اصابني الحزن

A priceless pearl among the plain set

In the world of knitting, Patricia Roberts is regarded with awe. Her design books sell out in days, her high-fashion creations are sold by the world's exclusive boutiques. Sally Brompton talked to the woman who turned plain-one, purl-one into an art form

Ever since Madame Defarge and her macabre cronies clicked away at the foot of the guillotine, knitting has had a somewhat gloomy image. Even at best, woollens, in common with many of the people who knitted them, have had a reputation for being sensible, cosy and practical. A well-worn cardigan is synonymous with the proverbial pipe and slippers while its up-market cousin, the twin-set, is scarcely the kind of garment to set the fashion world on fire.

'You create your own fabrics as well as the shapes'

Then along came Patricia Roberts — and knitting has never been the same. With a wave of her number 12 needles, she transformed the humdrum woolen workhorse into a sexy, glamorous, sophisticated contender for the high-fashion stakes. Dedicated knitters took on a new lease of life and even those who had discarded their needles after learning to knit one and purl-one at school were inspired to rediscover their skills in the interests of woollen elegance and original-

nothing has happened overnight. It's all been just one stage after another. The only daughter of a county cricketer who died when she was a small child, she was taught to knit by her grandmother at the age of six and proceeded to invent patterns for her dolls' clothes. But it was not until her final year studying fashion at art school that she decided to concentrate on knitwear.

'The ones I like best usually sell the best'

After about three years of making up patterns for a well-known group of women's magazines she decided to go freelance at the age of 26. "In those days people tended to do hand-knitting for economy and magazines wanted copies of Marks & Spencer sweaters, but you just couldn't compete with them in that way. I thought that knitwear had to go in a different direction if it was going to be worth knitting by hand at all."

she started to sell her own yarns wholesale. Now aged 40 and with her third London shop opening in May, Patricia Roberts is an international byword in fashion. She has franchise shops in Hong Kong, Cyprus and Melbourne and about 75 per cent of her garments are exported — mainly to Italy. Her new pattern books are keenly awaited by her followers and a topic of conversation at dinner parties around the country. She designs the books — stylish masterpieces of glamour and glitz — herself. Her tenth book is due out this year. It costs £2.75 in paperback, with hardback compendiums selling for £13.95. The initial 30,000 print run of the most recent paperback sold out almost overnight.

Simply knitting: Patricia Roberts's daughter Amy, aged 4, is learning to knit.

The artist herself is seemingly untouched by her success. "I've always been a worker", she says, "a plodder. I tend to think I'm not ambitious but I must be. Other people seem to think I am. The most satisfaction I get out of my work is creating new stitches: I suppose I must have created hundreds over the years. Basically, knitting is knit-one, purl-one and it's really just working out variations on that theme. She gets ideas for her designs from everyday life — a piece of pottery, perhaps, or a Scrabble board. Her grapes and cherries have been an all-time best-seller, still popular after nearly 10 years. "The ones I like best usually sell the best", she says. She was feeling particularly pleased when we met because she had just discovered how to create a curved circle in wool. "I don't often do a plain stocking stitch any more."



Simply knitting: Patricia Roberts's daughter Amy, aged 4, is learning to knit.

work to that of a painter or sculptor. "I think of her as being much more of a craftsman who has made her work commercial", she says. "I regard her as being a leader in the resurgence of artists and rather upsets me sometimes when I've had a good idea and actually worked it out quite well and then somebody bastardizes it and makes it look cheap." She made legal history when a Manchester shop owner whom she sued for selling her designs knitted up was found guilty of infringing her copyright. She has grown accustomed to seeing her designs walking down the street. "I don't often see one of my patterns badly knitted", she says, "but what I don't like is seeing them knitted in cheap acrylic yarns. That really upsets me because yarn makes such a difference to the end product."

One enthusiast earned a year's free baby-sitting by giving away a jersey which took her nine months of lunch hours to knit. "It wasn't really difficult", she says, "it was more frustrating because there were so many balls of wool on the go at once. It was rather like playing a piece of music. Once you learn what the notes are you can play the piece." Roberts's shop assistants frequently get called to help customers who have got stuck. One of the problems Roberts has had is commercial imitation of her designs. "It

Who has time for office romance?

Times Newspapers Ltd need never worry that I might harm its corporate image. That is because I am the woman least likely to get involved in a Corporate Romance which, according to a new study, can send a firm's shares diving through the floorboards as surely as finding the sales director's fingers in the till.



PENNY PERRICK

According to Leslie Westoff, the author of Corporate Romance, emotional entanglements at executive level have "threatened both office morale and the orderly transition of executive power". Out of 112 executives questioned in a 1982 survey, 82 per cent said they had found romance at work and several of these said that it had affected their company adversely.

I am aware that what ought to engage my interest in this finding is how a little loving on the premises can send a corporation crashing. But it doesn't. What I want to know is how executives ever find the time to say anything more tender to each other than "Let me have that file on Breeze, Buff and Belfry as soon as you can".

I work in a company that is teeming with men of all shapes and shoe-sizes and so far not one of them has cast a glance in my direction that could possibly be described as meaningful. They are not to blame for this since during office hours I am definitely not at my seductive best.

There is something in the air in the London Underground system that ensures that, although I enter it during every morning rush hour with a freshly-made-up face and newly washed hair, I emerge at the other end with every lick of mascara blown off my lashes and a lank and dingy fringe.

I really look much prettier perched on a bar stool at 8 pm than hunched over an editorial keyboard first thing in the morning but none of the male executives with whom I share the daylight hours can be expected to know that. My predicament is not unique. A colleague of mine met one of her editors at a party and had to introduce herself to him as he didn't recognize her dazzling nighttime self as the grimy little number he saw nearly every day at the office.

I do know one female executive who looks as lovely against a business background as she does in a ballroom. But corporate romance has failed to come her way either, since she is always at the hairdresser having a comb-out when she should be attending high-level conferences.

Even if I were to have some choice in the matter, I might hesitate before embarking on an affair of the heart at my place of work. For I have noticed that men are not at their best between Monday and Friday. For one thing, they always seem to be concentrating on the task in hand and would not be distracted even if Madonna were to sink in and place her bare midriff between them and their calculator.

During the brief period when high-ranking men leave their desks, they eat a lot. This does not present a pretty sight to a woman with a permanent weight problem. What I can do without as I queue up at the canteen till with my cottage cheese salad and mineral water is to watch the man in front of me rifle through his pockets for enough change to pay for his steak and kidney pie, mashed potato and coffee with cream.

The relish that my male colleagues never bring to developing any kind of interesting little sideline with me is brought to bear on devouring steaming platefuls of treacle sponge. I have seen other respectable heads of department fling their tie over their left shoulder so as not to have it dangle in the custard. This is not the stuff of which a thousand-megawatt corporate romance is made. Especially since the blighters don't ever seem to put on any weight.

My own experience expected, the Corporate Romance is wreaking havoc wherever it strikes, to the extent that Leslie Westoff insists that companies must hire professional counsellors to deal with the problem.

Perhaps these advisers could also be on tap to help those of us who have never found love in the office deal with that left-in-the-filing-cabinet feeling that occasionally comes over us. "Corporate Romance" (Times Books, \$16.95).

Why the bride needn't blush

There is a nasty little buzz around that the fact that Miss Sarah Ferguson comes from a broken home might cause difficulties on her wedding-day. I wonder what people expect divorced parents might do when let loose at a wedding reception. Have a full-scale spat? Refuse to speak to each other? Weep uncontrollably into their tepid champagne as

they recall how their own marriage came to a sticky end? Such worries are groundless. People who find themselves confronted with other people to whom they once married have a vested interest in appearing charming, poised and much, much happier than they were when still wedded to the person to whom they now aren't.

Winter of discontent

One of the more offensive items I have seen on television recently was a snappy little drama, repeated many times during January by the IBA. The piece showed a snow-bound housewife in distress because her central heating had ceased to function, making a single phone call which brought, in short order, a smiling gas fitter.



FIRST PERSON Tom Aitken

Last September I visited my local gas showroom and asked to have part of my central heating — two elderly radiators — replaced. One of them had ceased to give out heat; the other, I suspected, might soon do the same. A smiling woman filled in a form and assured me that I would hear from them very soon. It was wise of me, she thought, to have the work done before winter set in.

Some weeks passed. In mid-October I rang the gas board at Staines (the only number the gas board reveals in the telephone book). A friendly lady, no doubt smiling, gave me the number of a Mr Hushaby (not his real name) in Hounslow. At the third time of asking I spoke to Mr Hushaby who was desolate to hear about my problem. There had been, he explained, delays. Mr Hushaby came to see me and my radiators. He would, he said, send me a quote for their replacement.

before still would not function. He gazed dispiritedly at the copper pipes leading to it and opined that they must be blocked. He would return in a few days and flash the system out.

Some weeks passed. I rang Mr Hushaby, who was desolate. He could offer no explanation for the delay. Mr Rockfist would visit me at once. Could I just explain what the problem was?

Messrs Hushaby and Rockfist appeared a few days later. They looked at the system and explained that the piping must be blocked. They would put their own fitters onto the job at once, in order to expedite matters.

Eight days passed. I rang Mr Hushaby, who quite soon remembered when I was. He could offer no explanation for the delay. Mr Rockfist had, he was sure, been intending to ring the private firm immediately after they had visited me. I would hear from somebody soon.

Three days passed. Still, I was on worse off than I was in September. I have two gleaming new radiators, one of which leaks. My first-floor landing has remained unheated during the coldest February since 1947 and the gas board has had £239.00 of mine since last November. Then, last week, high-speed gas struck. Laugh? I almost smiled...

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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

World v World 11

There would be no problem these days in picking a world team to play Mars at cricket. You would just pick the West Indies and turn them loose. The real challenge is to pick a world team that could beat the West Indies. This problem is now being wrestled with by David Gower and associates, and they are doing it for real. The West Indies will play the Rest of the World in a one-day match at Edgbaston on May 20, with the proceeds going to Baod Aid to make the whole thing quadruply worthwhile.

Selection problems have been caused by the only county match that day, Essex v Northants, which rules out Graham Gooch, Allan Lamb and Allan Border. But there is plenty of talent available. Gower will captain the side. He will definitely have Ian Botham, Imran Khan, Greg Matthews, the Terpsichorean Australian, and Terry Alderman, the crowd control expert.

There have been problems in contacting the Indians, but Gower's men are optimistic about borrowing Sunil Gavaskar, Ravi Shastri and Kapil Dev from the side that will be touring England at the time. Answers are expected today from New Zealanders Martin Crowe and John Wright. The main problem is the wicket keeper. Wayne Phillips has, perhaps wisely, given up keeping wicket for Australia and said he would like to play for the Rest of the World so long as he didn't keep wicket. So we could have Paul Downton instead, although a controversial choice of young Steven Rhodes is not out of the question.

The West Indians will be their usual mighty self, with the added bonus that the great Clive Lloyd might step out of retirement for the day. The Rest of the World face a task that would make a team from Mars quail.

Boules anglais

One of the most testing assignments in the history of sport has been handled with exemplary calm by a former schoolmaster named T.M. Watson. He has written a lucid explanation of how the game of cricket is played - in French. He did so at the request of Stephen Green, curator of Lord's museum, who is constantly asked



by French students and by Franco-based English teachers for an explanation of the mysteries of the game. Watson translates mid-on and mid-off as *mi-droit* and *mi-gauche*, but wisely refrains from talking about *mi-gauche fou*, or the favoured Phil Edmonds fielding position of *le square leg totalement insane*. His explanations of technical terms such as drive - "un coup forward pour ataquar la balle" - are splendidly free of nonsense. But I hope it doesn't lead to a French national team beating us in Test matches. That would be the last straw. *Absolument.*

Sex appeal

After a long battle to get itself taken seriously, women's cricket has at last found a sponsor who is very serious indeed. Uni-Vite Nutrition has agreed to sponsor this summer's series against India - three four-day Tests and three one-day internationals - to the tune of £30,000. That's certainly not a cheap laugh.

Having a fling

The world's first full indoor highland games were held over the weekend at Aberdeen conference centre. The only traditional event missing was, understandably, the hammer. It was not an easy event to stage: a reinforced floor and protective netting were needed - plus a rubber coated caber specially made for the occasion.

Pounds in

Princess Anne's career as a flat race jockey came close to disgrace last week. She weighed out for a race at Newbury, having claimed a 7lb allowance because of her inexperience. It was only shortly before she mounted that she learned she had no right to the allowance. She was riding in a National Hunt "humper", which is run under different rules to a normal flat race. Hurriedly, she weighed out again, this time at the correct weight, and then rode Well Wisher, which finished like a rocket in fourth place. Because her horse was placed, she was required to weigh in, and had she been found to be claiming 7lb in error she would have suffered the ignominy of automatic disqualification. It would have been even more embarrassing had the

horse won, and with 7lb less to carry, that might well have been possible. It is the jockey's responsibility to weigh out at the correct weight, not the clerk of the scales. Allowance or no allowance, Princess Anne is a splendid rider and will certainly be collecting her first winner before long.

Pastures green

The death last week of Stroller, one of the greatest horses in history, provoked a flood of memories and the odd tear across the country. A pony who out-jumped a generation of towering horses, he was ridden throughout his career by Marjorie Coakes, now Marion Mould, and for the past 15 years - he lived to the age of 36 - had been living in well deserved retirement on the Mould family farm in Hampshire. Stroller's death brings back memories of the days when showjumping was in its golden age. Anneli Drummond-Hay and Merely a Monarch, Andrew Fildes and Vitar, David Buxome and Mister Softer, Harvey Smith and Harvester... I wonder if anyone will ever shed a tear for such horses as Sanyo Technology and Sanyo Olympic Video. I doubt it.

This column - the column that never tips a winner - lost the chance to break its duck because of its Easter move from Saturday to today. I was all set to tip Cambridge in the Boat Race.

Stroke play

That annual exercise in facetiousness, the Boat Race programme, contained its usual fanciful claims about the interests and ambitions of the crews. From Oxford we have Richard Owen (eating pancakes, suede and nightmares), Christopher Clark (hedonistic utilitarianism and applied sleep research) and Gavin Sleeton ("his ambition is to be sober for an evening"). Cambridge replied with John Pritchard's ambition to overcome acute introversion and misogynistic tendencies, James Few (surfing and chicks) and the ambitions of their diminutivecox, Carole Burton "to grow tall enough to see into her own pigeon hole".

Holy in one

Kitrina Douglas, a former Curtis Cup golfer who now plays on the women's professional circuit, told the guests at a recent Christians in Sport dinner that she "found it as natural to pray on the golf course as in a church". I imagine that England's cricketers are finding it as natural to pray on the cricket pitch as anywhere else these days.

Stamping out

The Soviet bloc boycott of the 1984 Olympics left the postal services of the communist countries with huge stocks of Olympic commemorative stamps which were apparently destined for the incinerator. But the event, which became a United States Festival of Victory, is at last being celebrated behind the Iron Curtain. Poland - perhaps because it cannot afford to print others - has started putting its own issue into the post offices. What will happen to the offending envelope, I wonder, if a Pole wants to write to a comrade in Moscow?

Slipway slip

Chay Blythe, the round-the-world yachtsman, was asked to christen a boat for the Infanterie Sailing Association last week. But the specially designed bottle-smashing contraption didn't work. Blythe yanked the bottle free and smashed it lithely against the bows. In a shower of champagne and broken glass, he named the boat Bold Warrior.

Rhyme time

Are there no great sporting limericks? Or just none that are printable? I have been reading a newly published collection of sporting verse called *We are the Champions* and have been struck by the poor showing on the limerick front. The best of the bunch is probably this anonymous one:

There was a young lady of Venice,
Who used hard boiled eggs to play tennis.
When they said: "It is wrong"
She replied: "Go along,
You don't know how prolific my hen is."

True, this is whimsical rather than startling, though it has its charms. But surely the talents of the entire sporting world could do better. So, to make up for this terrible loss, I am soliciting examples of the sporting limerick. I don't insist on originality; just printability. A fiver for every one published.

WHAT RHYMES WITH... THE ISLAND TEST TEAM ARE TOTAL WALLIES?



Cartoons by Barry Farnon

Guilty or not guilty? Tom Bower on the riddle of the missing weeks



UN secretary-general, now presidential candidate: 'A full account of my life would have been too boring'

I was a glance by a mildly curious archivist in Washington at the widely available Allied list of wanted Nazi war criminals ten days ago which overnight transformed the World Jewish Congress's opportunistic campaign against Dr Kurt Waldheim into a set of serious allegations that now embraces senior government officials in Washington, Belgrade and Athens. Unmistakably, the former UN secretary general had, rightly or wrongly, been listed in 1948 as wanted for murders committed during the Second World War.

News of the archivist's discovery prompted Yugoslav officials to unearth a thick, long forgotten file which makes allegations of "murder and slaughter". Hitherto, the 67-year-old Austrian had suffered only malicious lampooning as a would-be emperor, "looking and behaving like a head waiter - the only man who could bend over backwards and forwards at the same time".

For three weeks Waldheim had successfully protected his meticulously cultivated image as a servant of peace against charges of taking part in the Nazi deportation of 42,830 Greek Jews from Salonika to the Auschwitz extermination camp. Paralyzed by his stubborn protestations of innocence that as a former Wehrmacht lieutenant he was "not even aware" of the event, the World Jewish Congress in New York despaired. Then, abruptly, it was given an opportunity to switch tactics.

Last week, Professor Robert Herzstein, an historian appointed by the WJC, discovered in the Washington archives the voluminous divisional history of the Wehrmacht's 714th Infantry Division. An entry written in late 1942 describes "Operation Kozara", an anti-partisan sweep that summer across the mountainous Yugoslav countryside as a "liquidation operation" against "Untermenschen" (sub-humans), many of whom agonizingly impaled themselves on barbed wire rather than be captured alive. Waldheim's name was on the divisional flow chart of responsibilities for that operation as an intelligence lieutenant in "03", a branch of the overall intelligence division, I c/AO, "03" was assigned "special tasks". On the surface it seems that Waldheim, although only a lieutenant, was chief of an interrogation branch.

The crux of the new allegations is that between July 1942 and Christmas 1944 Waldheim was a senior Wehrmacht intelligence officer in Army Group E, a 300,000-strong force under General Alexander Loehr whose headquarters in Salonika directed routine search-and-destroy operations. Waldheim allegedly played a part in the merciless massacre of thousands of Yugoslav partisans and their families. Twice daily he is supposed to have compiled "activity reports" for the chiefs of the general staff, based on raw intelligence data from interroga-

Waldheim: the hunt starts for witnesses

tions of captured partisans. More incriminating, during operations, Waldheim was apparently present at the interrogations. In 1947, General Loehr was executed by the Yugoslav government for crimes committed during those operations.

Until four weeks ago Waldheim had deliberately concealed his wartime activities. In his autobiography, published last year, he told how, after being wounded in Russia in December 1941, he was demobilized and completed his legal studies. Implicitly, he suggested non-involvement in the Nazi horrors. Asked on American television recently to explain the omission, he insisted that a full account of his life would have been "too boring". The true reason may well have been different.

The same divisional history records that three officers, as acknowledged for their special services during "Operation Kozara", were singled out for praise by Ante Pavelic, the Croatian genocidal leader. The three, awarded the Zvonimir medal, in silver and with oak leaves, were cited as earning recognition "under enemy fire". Waldheim was one of those rewarded. The contemporary record clearly refutes his current explanation that thousands of medals were handed out like valuable confetti by the tinpot dictator.

Photographic evidence places Waldheim on May 22 1943 on the Albanian border alongside General Ariur Phelps, commander of the 7th SS Volunteer Division during "Operation Schwarz", another big and inevitably ruthless anti-partisan hunt. Waldheim has repeatedly insisted that he was only an interpreter. The documents record him as an interrogator and an intelligence officer, a responsibility which, despite his denials, he apparently fulfilled until the end of 1944. The lengthening list of incriminating contradictions is, his detractors claim, exposing a systematic cover-up.

The question now is whether the new evidence of Waldheim's anti-partisan activities under General Loehr, whose headquarters in Salonika directed routine search-and-destroy operations, Waldheim allegedly played a part in the merciless massacre of thousands of Yugoslav partisans and their families. Twice daily he is supposed to have compiled "activity reports" for the chiefs of the general staff, based on raw intelligence data from interroga-

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Anne Sofer

A view from the scaffold

So it's all over. The wicked witch across the water, having stamped her foot and made her shrill demand, the GLC and all its works disappear in a puff of smoke at midnight tonight. We are told that that puff of smoke will be the most outrageously expensive, the most cheekily subversive, and quite the noisiest that London has ever known - accompanied, I hope by the emptying of County Hall's famous cellar. None the less that will indeed be the end.

Tomorrow the London Residuary Body takes over. Its members seem to be a thoroughly dreary lot - real killjoys. The first thing they have done is to close the members' bar and restaurant to the surviving members of the ILEA who are still, perforce, using County Hall. They have stopped all use of the building in the evenings and at weekends. They are trying to close the members' car park and ceremonial entrance as well, though we are hoping the fire brigade will insist that it stays open. They also appear to have initiated a thorough survey of every nook and cranny of the building, no doubt to assist in the forthcoming auction. One of my colleagues was startled to see a counter on his entrance to the men's lavatory the other day a photographer with tripod and hooded camera aimed at the porcelain.

The last two weeks have been full of tired and emotional farewells - and speeches. God, how many speeches! I have had to make a few myself. It has been amazing how thoroughly conventional even the very bastion of iconoclasm became as it approached its end. In voices shaking with sincere emotion we

have celebrated a comradeship, constructive co-operation and the selfless dedication we have all practised these last five years. We have cut cakes and presented one another with bouquets. We have minted a whole treasury of new badges and given them to ourselves. My favourite, which bears an uncommon likeness to my old school prefect's badge, is from the Women's Committee. "Work for Women in London" it says. There's a testimonial.

Our final meeting, in the domed and columned chamber which Herbert Morrison judged appropriate for London's elected assembly, was a magnificent affair. We had a procession of robed mayors preceded by their maces (and no one was unkind enough to point out that the Mayor of Lambeth, at his head, was in fact the ex-mayor, having resigned the day before in the latest exciting chapter of events in that most political of all boroughs). We had a gallery of distinguished visitors, with County Hall's skilled ceremonial staff faithfully placing Tony Benn and Neil Kinnock at some distance from each other. We had flowers and television lights and formal speeches which gave evidence of much scanning of the sections on "Death" and "Government" in the *Oxford Book of Aphorisms*.

We even had some politics. The left tried to move the adjournment of the council in order to draw attention to... but we never found out what some said it was the Lambeth surcharges, others the plight of Irish women prisoners. There was a constitutional skirmish, and not enough members rose in their places to support the speaker, who therefore had to

sit down. At which the rotund and irrepresible Charlie Rossi, my neighbour from St Pancras South (born in Naples, brought up in the Gorbals) leapt to his feet shouting, "Where are all the lefties now?" and stormed out of the chamber (though he came back through another door some moments later). We all laughed and cheered and jeered and booed, and felt nothing our normal selves again while the distinguished visitors smiled painful smiles and thought their own thoughts (starting, no doubt, with "No wonder...").

What will the verdict of history be? On the left a whole mythology is developing that the GLC has been the living proof of the popularity and vitality of the new socialism. It is presented as the way forward between the tired old authoritarian male-dominated, dreariness of the right and the hard-faced and secretive democratic centralism of Militant and the ultra-Left. It is young, exciting, irreverent, open; it has "spoken for the first time" to women, gays, blacks, etc, etc. If you read the left-wing press, you will have become familiar with the whole, repetitive litany by now.

It is a view of life which emphasizes style, language and image far more than specific actions. I have sat in innumerable committees over the last few years intensively engaged in a collective act of self-deception. They persuade themselves that having commissioned a huge report on, say, women's housing needs or a financial strategy for London, and having pretended to have read it, they have actually achieved something. In this atmosphere it becomes far more important to introduce non-sexist language into

committee reports than to see that any individual woman has her roof repaired. And perhaps, in the long view of the political theorists of the left, it is.

But what those who see the last five years at County Hall as a huge socialist success and blueprint for the future fail to grasp is that the GLC, by the end, in fact did very little except give away money and promote itself - a view of the function of government curiously close to that of Nigel Lawson. It did not have to answer for the organization of any important service, except transport, and that was taken away before abolition. It did not - it could not - intervene in any meaningful way in the economy of London. It did not bear responsibility for any final planning decisions. It was not called upon to implement any of its grand designs. It was, in this sense, toothless. And yet in this age of mass communication it proved that even paper tigers have claws and teeth.

The tragedy of what has happened is that from 1980 onwards it was clear that London government needed reform. There are strategic functions, many of the unglamorous ones now being fragmented in the post-abolition chaos, but also planning and transport which have never been under an integrated and unified control. Mrs Thatcher, by setting her face against the road of consensus and reform, and choosing the bluejean instead, has created heroes and martyrs, myth and legend, that will haunt both her and the future of London government for years to come. The author was, until today, SDP member of the GLC for St Pancras North.

Pope shooting: was Sofia really involved?

Rome The acquittal at the weekend of the three Bulgarians and three Turks charged with being involved in the attempt to assassinate the Pope is a bitter moment for the more idealistic members of the Italian judiciary. They had hoped that the slow-moving machinery of Italian justice would somehow extract the truth from the thousands of pages of notes collected in nearly five years of investigation. They failed for lack of evidence. But their case was doomed from the beginning.

Much of the evidence for the alleged plot involving the Bulgarian secret services rested on the testimony of Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who severely wounded the Pope on May 13, 1981. During the trial, he destroyed his credibility in his opening statement when he claimed to be the reincarnation of Jesus Christ.

Subsequently, according to the lawyer defending Sergei Antonov, the only Bulgarian actually in custody, Ali Agca gave 102 different versions of the "Bulgarian connection" and withdrew 52.

The group of investigators who conducted the third inquiry into the background to the assassination attempt said they found many doors closed to them in many countries. They even feel that the Vatican knows more than it is giving away.

Following through a conspiracy theory

The beginning of the case was simple enough. Mehmet Ali Agca fired at the Pope in the course of a general audience in St Peter's Square and very nearly killed him. There was no doubt about his guilt. Within two months he was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment, with a year of absolute solitary confinement.

So far so good; but in sentencing Agca the court referred to a conspiracy. The Vatican too publicly questioned whether more than one person might not have been involved. So a second inquiry was opened to decide whether there was a conspiracy and, if there was, who the conspirators might be.

This inquiry was entrusted to Ilario Martella, one of the Rome judiciary's most experienced investigating judges. The result of his work was the indictment of eight people, five Turks and three Bulgarians.

In the course of the trial, one of the Turks, Bekir Celenk, died in Turkey (some say he was murdered on orders from Bulgaria). Of the three Bulgarians, two were former members of the Bulgarian embassy in Rome who had gone back to Bulgaria. The third was Sergei Antonov, a Bulgarian airline official who was still at his post in Rome when he was arrested in November 1982.

The Turkish defendants belonged to, or were connected with, the Grey Wolves movement, described by Italian investigators as a right-wing terrorist organization with bases throughout Europe which lives from drug trafficking. Ali Agca claimed membership of the movement from the beginning and, in fact, some of his more convincing statements in the courtroom came when he talked about his own circle of Grey Wolves. The third inquiry also shows the Grey Wolves to be a formidable organization.

All Agca himself came back into the courtroom as a witness after an absence of three months to add to the public prosecutor's report a brief description of his own motives which, he pointed out, the prosecutor had failed to mention.

He said: "I carried out the attempt against the Pope because I was against him as the symbol of the western world and of Christianity, which has oppressed all the peoples of the world." That is probably as explicit an account we shall ever have of his real motive.

'Name Bulgaria and you will go free'

The only person to whom he might have said more is the Pope himself, who took the questionable step of meeting his "brother" in prison. What transpired has never been made public. We do know, however, that the Pope has expressed to a group of Bulgarians his hope that their country would not be seen to have been involved in shooting him.

So where did the Bulgarian Connection come into the affair? According to Antonov's counsel, Ali Agca had been visited in prison by members of the Italian secret services and told to implicate the Bulgarians in return for an eventual pardon. Ilario Martella had made what many see as a mistake by giving the secret services permission to see him.

Investigators who believed in the connection said they were dealing with other cases of espionage involving Bulgarians and these inquiries helped make Ali Agca's testimony seem more reliable. And it should be added that there was an extraordinary desire among many people to believe in the connection, whatever the nature of the evidence.

It might, of course, still be true; although the one Bulgarian under arrest looked the least likely of all the defendants to be involved in any large-scale conspiracy. Peter Nichols





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THE FULHAM BLUES

Cowling's Law, distilled from the political works of Mr Maurice Cowling of Peterhouse, Cambridge, holds that all politics is about the next by-election. That is not a test which, when examined retrospectively, seems altogether prudent. Too many by-elections in the 60s and 70s heralded liberal election breakthroughs which failed to occur. Too many mid-term by-elections since 1945 have predicted massive government defeats which, in the subsequent general elections were transformed into narrow defeats or even into substantial victories.

Despite their inadequacy as methods of prediction, by-elections nonetheless exercise a real sway over the imagination of politicians in two sets of circumstances: when an election is approaching and when a government is weakened by setbacks. Thus it is that in the post-Westland political landscape, Westminster's attention is fixed on Fulham.

Nervous Tory backbenchers and hopeful opposition spokesmen alike feel that it will pass an important judgement on matters as various as the Budget, the failure of the General Motors-British Leyland deal, the programme of privatization, the electoral appeal of "people's capitalism" and the future of the Prime Minister.

Such calculations provide short-term entertainment for the pundits but in the longer term they are mostly frivolous. The substantial underlying strengths of the Government are too easily forgotten; the control of public spending, the prospects for further tax cuts, the fact that the world economy, stimulated by cheap oil, should enjoy a period of growth that coincides neatly with the period — possibly two years — between now and the general election.

The Government retains an overwhelming Commons majority. Its opponents are fractious — in Labour's case

almost suicidally so. Rumours of the Prime Minister's demise have been greatly exaggerated. The fortunes of major innovations like privatization will be determined by more substantial considerations than the result of one by-election.

In properly judging the Government's prospects, however, an important distinction can be made between the Prime Minister and her party. To judge from her brisk and effective dismissal last week of the charges that she had engaged in improper share dealing, and from her thoughtful interview in this newspaper, Mrs Thatcher has run short of neither confidence nor ideas. She remains the radical, even populist, outsider who has broadened the social base of her party with policies like selling council houses, maintained the identification of Conservatism with the national interest by defending Britain's interests abroad more vigorously than her recent predecessor, and subjected national institutions from trade unions to nationalized industries to major reforming surgery.

Anthony Hartley points out in the current edition of *Encounter* that, in two of these three achievements, she is faithful to the Conservative tradition established by another populist outsider, Benjamin Disraeli. Where she differs from Disraeli is in her unflinching willingness to reform established institutions. But this difference surely lies more in the condition of Britain than in any sharp divergence of philosophy. Disraeli held office before the relative economic decline of Britain in comparison to the United States and Germany had seriously set in. Mrs Thatcher arrived just ahead of a crisis of economic adjustment which 30 years of inflation had fostered.

No political leader could have tackled that oblique legacy without arousing hostile passions amongst her own supporters. Fat institutions do

not enjoy being prodded with a sharp stick. But the Prime Minister had the necessary resolution.

With the job only half done, however, the question is raised by recent events if the Conservative Party has the necessary stomach to carry through the other half. Since Westland sapped the Conservative nerve, the Government has abandoned a number of forthright positions it had previously expended considerable political capital to defend.

Having declared that the exclusion of trade unions from GCHQ at Cheltenham was essential to national security, and having won the point through several exhausting court battles, Sir Geoffrey Howe quietly abandoned it without explanation a fortnight ago.

In response to the move of witless, self-destructive jingoism on the Tory backbenchers aided by cynical jingoists from the Labour frontbench, the Cabinet withdrew from deals with both Ford and General Motors which, between them would have assured a future (otherwise very doubtful) for the British car industry and lifted a heavy burden of financial subsidy from the tax payer. The Transport Secretary has postponed the privatization of British Airways. And, this weekend, the Home Secretary is wondering whether or not to abandon an overdue reform of Sunday trading laws in deference to a bizarre alliance of trade unions and sabbatarian fundamentalists.

What this catalogue promises for the future is a government of soothing inactivity. This may present a pleasing aesthetic appearance to Mr John Biffen or the agreeable prospect of a quiet life to the chief whip. But it is not in the national interest. It is not the Prime Minister's own taste. And it is not necessary to the success of the Conservative Party either.

MR TRACEY AND THE TOBACCO MEN

Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, deserves three out of ten for last week's voluntary agreement with the tobacco industry on advertising. It is now up to Mr Dick Tracey, the Minister for Sport, to do better. Negotiations over his agreement with the industry over sports sponsorship have still to be completed. Sports sponsorship is one of the many ways the tobacco industry effectively circumvents the agreements it solemnly makes with government over advertising, and one of the ways it does so most blatantly.

The advertising agreement prohibits the linking of smoking to healthy outdoor scenes, sporting success, or heroes of the young. Yet last year the number of hours of tobacco sponsored sport that were televised rose from 332 in 1984 to 363 with brands names such as Embassy, Benson and Hedges, John Player Special, Rothmans, Silk Cut and Marlboro linked on the screen to just those images through snooker, tennis, rugby, motor racing and cricket.

It is twenty years since television advertising of cigarettes was banned, yet year in and year out cigarette brand names receive hours of television exposure. It is small wonder that a government sponsored survey amongst children showed that three quarters of them believed they had seen cigarettes advertised on television.

Mr Tracey's ideal course would be to insist, over a period of say three years, that tobacco sponsorship of sport was phased out. But if he will not do that there are significant steps he could take to ensure that the £10 million a

year the industry puts into sports sponsorship produces a lesser return in terms of maintaining a favourable image for a habit that kills about one in four of those who smoke 20 a day.

He should, at least, ensure that advertisements for tobacco sponsored events comply with the ordinary advertising agreement. He also needs to go much further.

The existing agreement rules out "freeze-frame" shots in televised tobacco-sponsored events. Yet tennis players serving and snooker players cueing are shown night after night on television against either brand-name advertisements or hoardings bearing the name of the event.

The wording of existing rules needs to be tightened. For example in the Benson and Hedges Tennis the brand name was placed on the scoreboard and all over the umpire's chair so as to regularly in shot. The existing rules prohibit brand names on items such as cricket scoreboards and officials and their equipment. But Gallaber argued that a tennis scoreboard was not a cricket scoreboard and tennis umpires, unlike cricket umpires, did not form part of the action.

The placing and numbers of permitted advertisements and event names thus needs to be further restricted. If a product which destroys health is to continue to be allowed to promote healthy and glamorous activities, event names and advertisements should cease to be placed in positions where the cameras regularly cover them.

To ensure compliance a genuinely independent committee (unlike that created

by Mr Fowler to oversee the advertising agreement which will consist half of civil servants and half of industry representatives) should be set up. It should be able to take effectively to task not just the industry when it bends or breaks the rules, but also the broadcasters, most notably the BBC which televises the lion's share of tobacco company sport and seems notably reluctant to ensure that the sponsorship code is honoured. It should publish reports of each breach at the time and an annual report.

Such firm action is needed because sport is being used to circumvent other advertising restrictions and because Mr Fowler's agreement with the industry fails to tackle yet more areas where the advertising agreement is circumvented. Nothing has been done, for example, to stop the industry diversifying into brand-name leisure wear, adventure and skiing holidays which link cigarettes to images of the good life that the advertising code prohibits in advertisements.

The new health warnings are welcome as is the limited impact the ban on cinema advertising will have. But to stipulate, as Mr Fowler's agreement does, that giveaways for children at tobacco sponsored events such as the Marlboro roadshow and Peter Sylvanast airshow should no longer carry brand names or logos is to admit that companies have been aiming the message at young people, whatever the public denials.

The industry will continue to do so through sport unless Mr Tracey does better than Mr Fowler.

Victims of crime

From the *Chairman of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board* Sir, When writing of problems concerning compensation orders for victims of crimes of violence John Spencer (feature, March 5) did not mention that some magistrates seem reluctant to make such orders.

No one expects an order to be made if the offender has not the means to pay. However, I read case after case in which there is no suggestion that the victim was blameworthy, the nature of the

injury is known at the date of trial and the offender has been fined a substantial sum, but no compensation order has been made.

I suspect that some magistrates may not realise that the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board cannot pay any compensation unless the victim's injuries would attract an award of £400 or more. Such victims remain uncompensated if no compensation order is made by the court.

It is now over three years since magistrates were given increased

powers to make compensation orders; it is rather depressing that some magistrates seem not to be using these powers. It is also very puzzling, because I cannot see that it makes any difference to the magistrates if a compensation order is made instead of, or in addition to, a fine.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL OGDEN, Chairman, Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Whitington House, 19 Alfred Place, WC1. March 19.

Facts on Irish extradition law

From Mr Gerard Hogan
Sir, It might be better if those who stepped in to criticise the actions of the Irish courts in the wake of the Glenholmes affair brushed up on their knowledge of Irish criminal procedure — a system of criminal procedure which in many ways differs fundamentally from that prevailing in the United Kingdom.

It may, of course, be true to say (as Mr Ivor Sunbrook has pointed out) that a British Court would have been prepared to grant a further adjournment in the circumstances of Ms Glenholmes' case, but then such a court is not operating within the confines of a written constitution containing entrenched civil liberties guarantees.

The plain fact of the matter is that once the extradition warrants were shown to be defective, Ms Glenholmes was no longer in legal custody and the District Court was obliged by the terms of Article 40 of the Irish Constitution to order her immediate release. And, as the Irish Supreme Court has pointed out on many occasions, such a release must be "unqualified and unconditional".

In other words, the Irish courts have no power to order the rearrest of a person whose release has just been ordered, nor do they possess a jurisdiction to order a remand in custody of a person on the basis of documents (such as an extradition warrant) which are not before the court.

Two further points deserve to be made. First, it is difficult to understand Mr Hurd's suggestion that the defects in the warrant caused "unforeseen difficulties". The article of the Irish Supreme Courts was made quite clear by Mr Justice McCarthy in *McMahon v. Leahy* (1985) *Irish Law Reports Monthly 422* (another defective warrants case):

Where the liberty of any person is concerned, where a valid arrest is fundamental to the validity of the proceedings; where sweeping powers are given to the police of both arrest and detention, it is necessary to overlook (a) careless approach and lack of attention to detail, (b) narrow though this approach may be, the insistence on strict compliance with all the requirements of the exercise of statutory powers is a fundamental feature of our jurisprudence; it is the duty of the superior courts to ensure such vigilance.

Finally, a series of recent decisions of the Irish High and Supreme Courts give lie to the suggestion that our courts are not willing to extradite in politically sensitive cases. For example, in *Maguire v. Keane* (Supreme Court, July 31, 1985) the court reaffirmed its recently established principle that members of illegal organisations committed to the disestablishment of the Constitu-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

tion by force of arms cannot claim the benefit of the "political offence" exception contained in our extradition legislation.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD HOGAN,
University of Dublin
School of Law,
Arts Building,
Trinity College, Dublin,
March 25.

From the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of St Andrews
Sir, It has been suggested that Irish judges were without precedent in looking so narrowly at the warrant in the case of Evelyn Glenholmes, but judges since the 17th century have always been careful to the point of pedantry in cases involving the liberty of the person. On April 27, 1768, the great judge, Lord Mansfield, cancelled the outlawry of the most dangerous agitator of the time, John Wilkes, on the ground that the writ for it had been made "at the County Court for the County of Middlesex instead of at the County Court of Middlesex for the County of Middlesex".

That slip of the pen seems less serious than our bungling in the extradition case.

Yours faithfully,
J. STEVEN WATSON,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
University of St Andrews,
College Gate,
North Street,
St Andrews, Fife,
March 26.

From Mr John Phipps
Sir, With reference to the Glenholmes "blunder" (report, March 24) the issue of arrest warrants is the responsibility of the magistrate — normally with the assistance of his clerk — before whom the required information has been sworn. The responsibility of the DPP, when he is the informant, is surely limited to seeing that the contents of the information are true to the best of his knowledge, similarly when a police officer or any other person is the informant.

It is for the magistrate and his clerk to see that no warrant is issued on the former's authority, unless the information on which that warrant is based has been sworn, justifies the issue of a warrant.

The DPP or other informant cannot normally be blamed for the failure of the magistrate to require the information to be sworn before him.

Yours truly,
JOHN PHIPPS,
St Giles,
Burwash,
Eichingham,
East Sussex,
March 25.

Radio stations under pressure

From the Managing Director of Radio Wyvern
Sir, The IBA's intransigence is once again apparent from their Rank/Granada interference, but is the world aware that this bureaucratic quango is driving its own small radio stations into the ground?

There has been one actual bankruptcy and four covered-up bankruptcies in their system to date. Some 50 per cent of them lost money last year. The IBA, faced with this, looks for future grandeur in regional and national radio. They are quite happy for local stations, who serve their communities tremendously well, to disappear.

That might be fine for their army of 1,500, all with five-year no-redundancy agreements and an increase in senior salaries of 11 per cent due next month. For my staff of 20, who have worked prodigiously and gone without rises for two years to help us survive, it is a monstrous injustice.

The IBA extracts no less than £7 million annually from independent radio. Will no one rid us of this gargantuan parasite?

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN BILTON,
Managing Director,
Radio Wyvern plc,
5/6 Barbourne Terrace,
Worcester,
March 18.

US and the Contras

From the Dean of St Paul's
Sir, Mr Graham Greene's letter (March 20) insisting on the Christian element in the regime in Nicaragua can be reinforced by the recent experience of a small ecumenical group, Catholic and Protestant, which visited Nicaragua in February.

We joined the *Vio Crucis*, led by Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua. More than 200 pilgrims walked the entire distance of over 100 miles, but as they approached the villages and towns on the way, hundreds and sometimes thousands came out to greet them carrying statues and crosses.

At Esteli Bishop Lopez welcomed the procession and at a crowded Eucharist greeted Father Miguel and the pilgrims, and the Eucharist was celebrated in the presence of several thousand worshippers.

Of course, in Nicaragua there are many who would describe themselves as Nationalists and many who are Marxists, but this small impoverished country is being influenced by Christian communities, especially among the poor, who long for a way of life, which they have not experienced in their history, where there is a measure of justice, peace and equality.

The countries of Central America who have suffered so severely from outside intervention in the past need the help of all their neighbours to achieve stability. They do not deserve armed intervention.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN WEBSTER,
The Deanery,
9 Amen Court, EC4
March 25.

Budget reflection

From Mr F. A. Falk
Sir, In the article today (March 21) on the effect on charities of the Budget tax changes, Philip Regan refers to the lack of uniformity of charity accounts and criticises the Chancellor for failing to trade new tax privileges for better accounting practices and measures to encourage efficiency.

Mr Regan appears to be unaware of the progress and concern of charities and their advisers in these matters.

With the encouragement of charities generally in November, 1985, the accounting profession introduced a statement of recommended practice for charities' accounts. Many charities already comply with these recommendations.

Further, an improvement in the quality of the accounts has been apparent from those submitted to the annual Charity Accounts Award competition. Mr Regan's comments are an unfortunate slur on the effects and achievements of many charities and their professional advisers.

Yours faithfully,
F. A. FALK
(Chairman, Accounting Standards Committee Working Party on Charities' Accounts),
Touche Ross & Co,
Hill House,
1 Little New Street, EC4,
March 21.

Rents reform

From Ms S. J. Carnish
Sir, John Patten ("Time to reform rent law", February 28) urges reform in rented housing generally and in tenants' rights particularly. To achieve this he declares that landlords should behave responsibly and tenants participate in management.

His argument fails on this point: landlords and tenants are not of equal bargaining power. Demand exceeds supply, and always has done — even before the Rent Acts. This was the reason why protection was required 35 years ago, and is still required today. Landlords are also at an advantage in being (generally) better educated, better organised and better informed.

In any case, I am not sure that the Government ought to encourage landlords into the market by returning, albeit step-by-step, to the situation in which landlords are able to evict tenants and charge a "market" rent which tramples the weakest, poorest people to the bottom of the pile.

The Government wants to stimulate landlords to let their properties, it would do better to accord similar tax benefits to the landlord's business to those currently accorded to other slack trades, and pay for the stimulation itself.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN CORNISH,
89 Ryder's Way,
Old Woking,
Surrey,
March 3.

Water for sale

From Lady Cook
Sir, I was appalled to read in yesterday's paper (report, March 24) the Government's proposed rape of the water authorities, presumably to secure themselves money for "vote-buying" tactics before the next election.

Why, if there is so much money in the water industry, has it not been used long since to renew the crumbling sewerage system and other needy parts of the infrastructure? Why have we no co-ordinated system of water authority administration so that in times of drought or other disaster, money and resources from unaffected areas can be tapped to help those in difficulties? And, of course, why is there a different charge for water from one authority to another.

Yours faithfully,
V. E. COOK,
15A Knowle Road,
Budleigh Salterton, Devon,
March 25.

From Mr David Arthur
Sir, Your Political Reporter writes on the "income" to be raised by the Chancellor from the sale of water boards. Your Economics

Editor, on the same day, writes of the "extra revenue" expected from sales of public assets.

Companies are not allowed to treat the proceeds of fixed asset sales as income. Could someone please explain why it is acceptable for the Chancellor to do so?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ARTHUR,
Doves Meadow,
1 One Tree Lane,
Beaconsfield,
Buckinghamshire.

Of shoes and ships

From Mr Henry G. Burton
Sir, The recent meeting of the Board of Trade (report, March 22) was said to have been the first since 1851, but it was not stated whether the Archbishop of Canterbury and all other members of the Board were present.

The President of the Board of Trade in 1901 is reported in *Honours* to have said, in answer to a Parliamentary question, "The Board of Trade does meet. The quorum consists of one — myself".

Yours faithfully,
HENRY G. BURTON,
7 Amburst Court,
Grange Road, Cambridge.

Children in care

From Mr G. Godfrey-Isaacs
Sir, I wish to add my support to the letter from Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC (March 19). I wonder if Mr Dennis Walters, MP, has seen a juvenile court in action and whether he is aware of the pressures on us.

We, who deal with care cases in the first instance, hear almost without exception that the local authorities see their first duty as the rehabilitation of the child and family rather than any other long term alternatives.

Only the social service department themselves can know the quality of the social workers they have available in deploy, the level of intervention they can manage and carry an overall responsibility for the day-to-day management.

Abuse, when and if it comes, has to be spotted and understood instantaneously and I suggest no juvenile court is equipped to exercise that responsibility. And that if the review of these cases rested with us, poorer decisions would be reached which in no way

would serve to protect children in the way Mr Walters seeks.

Magistrates are not appointed for their knowledge and expertise in looking at complex family relationships. That does not mean that I lack confidence in my colleagues in the juvenile courts but we are not trained to provide such a specialist service.

I urge that to muddle at this time the court function with the welfare function of the social service departments would dilute the quality of their work, add confusion and achieve little.

Yours faithfully,
G. GODFREY-ISAACS,
Chairman,
Hammersmith Juvenile Court,
Inner London Juvenile Courts,
185 Marylebone Road, NW1,
March 20.

ON THIS DAY

MARCH 31 1865

Louis Riel (1844-85), a Métis (half-breed) led the first rebellion against the Canadian Government in 1869. For it he was exiled, but later returned to become a member of the Dominion Parliament from which, in 1875, he was exiled. The Métis in the Saskatchewan river region called for his help in defying the authorities and in 1885 Riel formed a provisional government. The rebellion was crushed after some fierce fighting and Riel was found guilty of treason and executed by hanging on November 16 1885.

THE OUTBREAK IN CANADA

PHILADELPHIA, March 30. The Saskatchewan rebellion, organized by Riel, wears a serious aspect. His half-breed followers have for some time past been disaffected, because of the failure of the Dominion Government to give them the rights promised at the close of the former Manitoba rising. They have selected this time for a rebellion because the Canadian troops are being prepared for service elsewhere.

They — the half-breeds — control a region favourable for a protracted guerrilla warfare, one which is distant from the railway, and in which transportation is difficult. Almost the entire half-breed population in that region sympathize with Riel, together with nearly every one of the Indian tribes. Riel's rendezvous is a strong position beyond Fort Carleton, four miles to the south-west of Duck Lake, where he has cannon rifles, and ample supplies of provisions. He has also established a good organization of scouts and runners going all about the country, to watch and report on the movements of the Government troops.

Major Crozier's advance from Fort Carleton was intended to destroy this rendezvous, but Riel defeated him, as already reported. In this fight of last Thursday the rebels lost 40 men killed and 23 wounded, among the killed being some Montana cowboys, from the United States, who had taken cannon and rifles to Riel.

After his defeat, Major Crozier retreated to Fort Carleton, followed by the rebel scouts, but the attack was not renewed. Colonel Irvine had a garrison at Fort Carleton of 260 mounted police. It being evident that Riel could overwhelm him, the Colonel determined to evacuate Fort Carleton, which stands in a hollow, alongside of the Saskatchewan river, with a high bluff rising behind it. Having been built only for an Indian trading post, it was untenable if attacked; and nobody had resided there except the mounted police and the Hudson Bay Company's officials.

Colonel Irvine, therefore, on Friday burnt the fort, with its stores, destroyed the telegraph station, and all valuable stores, and then retreated towards Qu'Appelle, halting at another trading post called Prince Albert. Here some small reinforcements were found; and the police forthwith proceeded to strengthen the position, which will be in future the Government outpost.

Colonel Irvine sent despatches to General Middleton, at Qu'Appelle, that a large force must be brought up in order to subdue the rebellion. General Middleton, who had intended to march from Qu'Appelle last week, then decided to await reinforcements. He was expected to advance today. He has an available transport service of 240 teams, but his force must make a difficult march to the north-west for nearly 200 miles.

The news caused great excitement throughout Canada, where a popular movement has been set on foot for raising a volunteer force to put down the rising. The Canadian Pacific Railway is organizing a defensive force to protect its line, if threatened, to the west of Winnipeg.

Troops are gathering at Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, to increase General Middleton's force. Two thousand men are already available for the movement against Riel, though a large portion cannot reach Qu'Appelle for several days.

The plan of the campaign is to advance in two columns: one, under General Middleton, will move to Prince Albert and then against Riel, while another will march westward, by Battleford, in order to prevent the retreat of the rebels southward, should they endeavour to escape into the United States.

LATER.
Prince Albert, which Colonel Irvine holds as a Government outpost, is about 20 miles to the north-east of Fort Carleton. Battleford, 50 miles to the west of Fort Carleton, has been abandoned, the settlers, with their families, being sent to Swift Current, a station 150 miles to the southward, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Qu'Appelle.

Agents of the Canadian Government have been making large purchases of carbines and cartridges of American arms manufacturers at Newhaven, Connecticut, for use in the north-west.

Tailpiece

From Professor H. H. Huxley
Sir, Readers may be interested in a recently-transmitted signal (in Latin, of course) from the planet Uranus.

Grove nunc est meum cor,
Gravium quam plumbum;
Solent nam vocare me
Hoi polloi "Tuumbum".

Yours sincerely,
H. H. HUXLEY,
12 Derwent Close,
Cambridge,
March 16.

Pope shooting was so really involved

سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی

THE ARTS

Television
Sadistic
laughs

Live television always has a kind of brilliant excitement; at any moment the glittering creature in the centre of the action can put a foot wrong and be gored to death. *Saturday Live* (Channel 4), an alternative review which ended its first run at the weekend, aimed to add this sadistic thrill to comedy with a political bite. The mix was similar to that of the American *Saturday Night Live*, which has been for some years the best breeding-ground for laughter in the English-speaking world.

The objective was finally achieved, with some hard lessons. The programme's political conscience was almost wholly confined to the poetry of Craig Charles, who was the series' most notable discovery. Elsewhere, experience proved more valuable than anarchy. Beautifully-timed performances by veterans like Spike Milligan, John Wells and John Bird, got more laughs than the new generation's strategy of running around smashing things and shouting words that were once considered rude.

Experience also told in *Anno Domini* (BBC1), a \$25 million series about the rise of Christianity and the decline of Rome. It was written by Anthony Burgess and produced by Vincent Labelle, the team who gave us *Jesus of Nazareth*. Sadly, this was the ultimate in Mogadon viewing and only actors of presence and accomplishment, like the late James Mason, Ian McShane and the newcomer Neil Dixon, succeeded in holding the attention.

Blame for the inexorable toll of this chronicle probably rests with the director, Stuart Cooper, whose previous credits include nothing of epic scale, and who appeared unaware that he was in the same ball-park as Franco Zeffirelli, William Wyler and Pier Paolo Pasolini.

He resisted all temptations to spectacle — there were no glittering legions, dancing girls, painted catanites or dramatic scenes of brutal oppression. Calvary looked like a rubbish tip. Some incidents were considerably more exciting as described by Robert Graves in *I Claudius* than as brought to the screen in this production. Even with the greatest determination to look on the bright side, *Anno Domini* was a hell of a way to celebrate Easter.

Leslie — An Amazon Adventure (BBC2) was far more exciting. The director, Lavinia Warner, made the most of Maria Aitkin's trip up the Amazon in the wake of a Victorian planter's wife. The jungle landscapes were dazzling, and the wildlife all present and correct from giant anacondas to lurid macaws. Maria Aitkin herself was a guide whose poignant individualism enhanced the journey.

Celia Brayfield

Opera: Paul Griffiths reflects on the lessons of recent failures in Wagnerian production, and Richard Morrison introduces BBC2's *Cosi fan tutte*, to be shown tonight

Competitive spirit

By a doleful coincidence Wagner has shown up the worst in the recent opera houses in the recent new productions. *Parsifal* at the Coliseum finds Joachim Herz following an interesting line, but quite failing to come to terms with much of the atmosphere of the piece, or with its spectacle. *The Flying Dutchman* at Covent Garden, offering distinctly less evidence of original thought about the opera, also fails to operate on the scale of its subject.

Of course these are works that nowadays one wants to question rather than ask what is redemption in Wagner's terms, what and wherefore the guilt that rages in the *Dutchman* and becomes the very substance of *Parsifal*, how the illusion of nity is produced within works that plainly draw on all kinds of musical, mythic, pictorial, literary and philosophical sources. But, before the questions can be asked, the defendant has to be brought into the court, and both the ENO and the Royal Opera have allowed Wagner to escape with a warning.

This would be all very well if productions of these operas were sufficiently frequent to be disposable, but of course they are not. The ENO never done *Parsifal* before, and perhaps it will be a while before Covent Garden returns to Mottsalvat after the ill-fated production by Terry Hands, never revived since its unveiling in 1979. So, whereas an unlucky choice of singer or conductor can soon be put right, hiring the wrong producer may have effects lasting a decade or more. To be fair, Mike Ashman was not the Royal Opera's first choice for *Parsifal*; this was to have been staged by Andrei Tarkovsky, on whom the



Jack Lang (right) became the most visible, popular and sometimes abrasive French Minister of Culture since Malraux, bringing the whole question of government and the arts to the forefront of public consciousness. But now the government has changed, and his successor, François Leotard (left), finds himself with hugely controversial projects already in hand. Charlotte Mosley reports

Ought the nation to contribute to our dreams and desires?



Attracted by the headline "Les Années Lang", a cineaste friend of mine bought the latest issue of *Les Cahiers du Cinema*, anticipating a review of his hero Fritz Lang's career. It says much for the outgoing French Minister of Culture (or perhaps about my friend's interest in politics) that the long article in this respected monthly was entirely devoted to Jack Lang. With the change of government France has lost its most visible Minister of Culture since Malraux. Indeed it has lost its most popular Minister, who soon became known as the Minister of Propaganda for the Socialist government.

Of course he has not found favour with everyone, nor has his energetic wife Monique ("La Mauvaise Lang") who according to the *Figaro* magazine manipulated in a rather dubious fashion the international show-business personalities who "signed" one of Mitterrand's election appeals. This appeal,

which took the form of full-page advertisements in the national press, exhorting the French to reject the government that had put France back on the cultural map, typified for Lang's detractors the worst of his reign: a lot of money spent for show.

The English spelling of his first name is misleading, on the one hand he has been one of the most vociferous critics of "Française" and has fought against the encroachment of American culture in French cinema and television, branding *Dallas* and *Dynasty* as the equivalent of cultural imperialism (which has not stopped either series being shown on French television). On the other hand, Lang has showered foreign stars with the Legion of Honour decoration, including Elizabeth Taylor and Martha Graham.

Lang has left his successor, François Leotard, with a difficult act to follow. During his ministry

Giscardian policy of promoting France's cultural heritage came into its own, helped by a phenomenal increase in the cultural budget. The subsidy for the film industry alone was increased 7.5 times from £21 million in 1977-81 to £150 million during Lang's five-year reign. No area of the arts, however lowly, was considered unworthy of state intervention. A comic-strip museum is being built in Angoulême, a school for pop singers was set up two years ago and a national centre for circus training opened in a Parisian suburb on January 13 this year.

But these are small fry. The Socialists' most ambitious and controversial plan centred around the £1.4 billion *Grands Projets* which not even the austerity programme of 1983 seems to have denied. It is for these that Jack Lang's term of office will almost certainly be remembered. The size and scope of the project are

spectacular and make an impressive list. Most memorable, because of the passions it aroused, is L.M. Pei's glass pyramid which will crown the expanded and renovated Louvre. Criticized by some as making the museum look like an annex to Disneyland, it has had the advantage of allowing archaeological excavations to take place in the 13th-century crypt which will be on show to the public.

At the Bastille the foundation has been laid for what is the most extravagant of the Socialist projects: a £200 million opera house designed by the Canadian architect Carlos Ott due to open in 1989 when it should be able to receive a million opera-lovers a year. An international communications centre at a new Ministry of urbanism, housing and transport is rapidly being erected in Paris's mini-Manhattan, La Défense. The roof is being put on to an Arah Institute on the Left Bank. The Ministry of

Finance, which was finally prised out of the Louvre, is being housed in a monumental "brutalist" complex along the Seine at a cost of £250 million. The imaginative project of converting the old Quai d'Orsay railway station into a museum of 19th-century art, which began under Giscard, was expanded by the last government and should open in December this year.

The scale of the *Grands Projets* has inevitably meant that few have been brought to completion under the Socialists. In order to show the public that they were getting their money's-worth the City of Science and Technology (not museum, as it might sound stuffy) was opened in unseemly haste on March 14 — two days before the election. Only half the projected building is completed and visitors at the inauguration had to wade through a sea of mud and avoid the wet paint.

No doubt Lang has revitalized the arts by throwing vast sums of

money at them. Even if he has turned them into a political football in the process, at least he has brought the whole question of government and the arts to the forefront of public consciousness. No one in Europe has posed the whole question of public and private patronage in such acute terms. The new government will unquestionably cut back on these high subsidies and the arts will cease to be such a contentious political issue, but it will be impossible to undo all that the abrasive former minister has achieved, and impossible to duck the public policy issues he has so brilliantly promoted. As Leotard said recently on television, "the state should not intervene in our dreams and desires". But in France, at any rate, it is increasingly hard to see how this can be avoided unless a new race of private-sector Medici emerge between now and the year 2000.

Country music
Silk Cut Festival
Wembley Arena

Though not without its moments of drama, the opening night of this, the eighteenth annual gathering of the old-guard country clubs, passed off with little sense of occasion. While their loyalty to the cause is not in doubt, country fans can constitute a remarkably placid audience.

Johnny Russell, a discovery at last year's festival, where although low on the bill he earned a standing ovation, was again more successful than most acts in prompting a response, though this seemed to be due more to his smug jokes and home-spun philosophizing in between numbers than to the songs themselves.

But where a little more attention was required, as during Rattlesnake Annie's brief acoustic set, a listless uninterested took hold.

As well as playing his own set, George Hamilton IV was a charming and informative comper. "Our next guest has been a member of the Grand Ole Opry for 49 years", he said with unforced admiration, announcing Bill Monroe, who rattled off a brisk succession of traditional favourites.

Exile were the only representatives of the "new wave"

Concerts
Intonation matters
Bartók Quartet
Wigmore Hall

The problem of playing in tune haunts all musicians, but especially violinists, from their first lesson to the day they retire (and it will be an early retirement, too, if they do not deal with it effectively). It is not a "once mastered, never forgotten" skill either: the battle involving reflex calculations of minute distances has to be re-fought and won every day.

So one felt sympathy for the Bartók Quartet here, but also disappointment that an ensemble with such a formidable reputation, offering wholehearted if sometimes quirky interpretations, should frequently falter in intonation matters. What had been a minor irritant in Beethoven's Op 18 No 3 and the Debussy *G* minor Quartet became more disruptive to the flow of Tchaikovsky's Quartet No 1 — not just in the passionate allegro movements, where most quartets are prepared to risk some raggedness as they dig their bows deep in the accepted Russian manner, but even in the celebrated *Andante Cantabile*. Simple purity

Theatre
But oh for Sullivan's music

Small Expectations Elizabeth Hall

So, farewell then, GLC. And farewell to the GLC-sponsored satirical revues of Alistair Beaton and Ned Sherrin: having gleefully traded Gilbert and Sullivan in the *Ratcatchers' Iolanthe* and the *Metropolitan Mikado*, they now train the pop-gun of their wit on Dickens.

Here, Pip appears as the black adopted son of middle-class "progressives" from Is-

lington who have emigrated to Billerica; Magwitch is an uncouth reporter from *The Sun* looking for a heartwarming story; Miss Havisham has turned into "Ms" Havisham, the voracious cocktail feminist editor of *Spare Side* magazine; her ward is a dumb blonde newswriter by the name of Estella Scott; and Herbert Pocket is a coke-snorting entrepreneur who launches young Pip from his warehouse flat in Docklands.

The up-and-coming graffiti artist gets his face in *The Face*, appears on the *South Bank Show* and exhibits at the Tate

INTEREST RATES
NEW RATES
FOR INVESTORS

As from 1st April 1986, the interest rates on shares and deposits will be as follows:

	NET RATES OF INTEREST %	GROSS EQUIVALENT TO INCOME TAX PAYERS %
PLATINUM KEY		
balances over £10,000	9.00	12.68
balances under £10,000	8.80	12.39
MONTHLY INCOME		
balances over £10,000	8.65	12.18
balances under £10,000	8.46	11.92
CLASSIC KEY	8.65	12.18
DIAMOND KEY	8.00	11.27
FUTURE KEY	6.00	8.45
PAID-UP SHARES	6.00	8.45
MONEYMAKER SHARES	7.00	9.86
SUBSCRIPTION SHARES	6.75	9.51
S.A.Y.E.	8.62	12.14
DEPOSITS (Personal)	5.75	8.10
DEPOSITS (Basic Rate)	5.50	7.75
DEPOSITS (Higher Yield Basic Rate)	5.75	8.10

OTHER ACCOUNTS Existing High Interest Term Shareholders, 5 Star Bond holders, Special Investment Shareholders and Golden Key Account holders are notified that their interest rates will be reduced by 1.0% from 1st April 1986 but the differentials above the Paid-up Share rate will be maintained at the existing level.

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Thomas Hampson, whose Guglielmo in *Cosi fan tutte* mixes personable grace and considerable power

The BBC has been promoting its new television version of *Cosi fan tutte* (tonight, BBC2 and Radio 3) heavily, and with justification. Jonathan Miller's production is handsome: the singing is generally top-notch.

What impresses most, however, is the ingeniously sparse television treatment. Miller never uses three camera shots on an aria where two will suffice, and, to compensate for the small screen's lack of width, much use is made of foreground and background groupings in the ensembles; a stylized "picture frame" device, perhaps, but ideal for allowing several characters' reactions to be observed simultaneously. Even David Myerscough Jones's set is an economical, though beautifully detailed, 1790s Neapolitan interior of browns and pastels, which is literally unwrapped during the overture.

Da Ponte's libretto might have been saying something sexist about women: Miller prefers to put both sexes through a disorientating experience. The final freeze-frame (the action is stopped just



Richard Morrison

before the jolly last ensemble, which is sung over the credits) perfectly captures the rueful mood of four sadder and wiser lovers.

The production's romantic emphasis is heightened by some thoroughly full-blooded singing, particularly of the Act II duets. The virtues of Anthony Rolfe Johnson (Ferrando), Jean Rigby (Donabella) and John Rawnsley (Don Alfonso) are well enough known to British opera-lovers. Ashley Putnam's Fiordiligi is a vivacious lass, vocally exciting in the upper register at least, and one would like to hear much more of the American baritone Thomas Hampson, whose Guglielmo mixes personable grace and considerable power.

The London Sinfonietta under Peter Robinson plays with unusually hard-edged accentuation, though the fiddles are less than unanimous in places. Ruth and Thomas Martin's English translation is a lively affair, but rhymes like "Good gracious, how loquacious" tend to evoke Lorenzo da Ponte. — R.M.

Endless miracles
London Choral Society/Glover
Festival Hall

It is not so easy to sit down and write sense after an experience such as Bach's *St Matthew Passion*: one's immediate impression is that half the greatest music of the last 500 years is contained in this supreme expression of grief and its underlying thread of consolation.

The performance took a while to find itself; some of Jane Glover's tempi were half a notch too slow, as in the opening chorus, which did not really develop enough momentum to launch the work on its long journey. But soon the music seemed to take charge, as it always does, its interaction of narrative, contemplative and dramatic elements mostly coming across with sufficient vividness. The London Choral Society made much of their dramatic set-pieces, while the English Chamber Orchestra responded tellingly to Bach's endless miracles of instrumentation.

Anthony Rolfe Johnson, in less than ideal voice, was nonetheless a commanding Evangelist; Rodney McCann, replacing Willard White at short notice, made a dignified Christ; and the arias drew some fine singing from the bass David Wilson-Johnson, the tenor Laurence Dale and (particularly) the counter-tenor Paul Esswood.

Felicity Lott's gentle and pliable soprano was memorably suited to "Have Mercy, Lord", whose violin obbligato was wonderfully played by José-Luis Garcia. Here, of all places, we could have done without the determined coughing obligato from a certain contingent of the audience.

Malcolm Hayes

EASTER MONDAY

Are Afrikaners incapable of change? In the Western Cape, many are confounding the stereotype. More flexible than their fathers, not notably intolerant in attitude, they do not envisage an eruption sweeping them away

On the lip of a volcano

By J.M.Coetzee

Some 40 miles from Cape Town, on the fringe of the wine-farming region of the Cape Province, lies Stellenbosch, the second-oldest town in South Africa. Though it is the seat of a major university, Stellenbosch is not a notably liberal place. Its students are well-behaved, its white voters have always stood firmly behind the National Party, which has held power since 1948. Liberals have gained no footing here, but then neither has the ultra-right.

A few months ago, the highway between Cape Town and Stellenbosch was effectively closed: bands of black and coloured - mixed-race - youths hung about on the verges or waited on overpasses to stone cars. Burning barricades sometimes blocked the road, on bad days even the airport, which lies along this route, could be reached only under police escort.

Today, as I drive out to Stellenbosch, the highway is reputed to be safe. I pass an armoured troop carrier parked under a tree. A soldier, crouched on the embankment, stares at something through binoculars. From the vicinity of the Crossroads squatter camp, an illegal shanty town that has been the scene of recent violence, a pillar of yellow smoke rises into the air. The sun blazes down. All is quiet on this southern front, by South African standards.

I am on my way to meet some of the citizens of Stellenbosch, strangers as yet to me, to hear how they feel about what is going on in our country. My mind is open, I am ready to be surprised.

A week ago, in the village of Greytown, I overheard a farmer, a fat, apoplectic-looking man in khakis, everyone's notion of the brutal slavemaster. "P.W. Botha and his promises", he growled. "If he won't put up, he should shut up." (The Afrikaans idiom he used was a good deal cruder than the English version.) If, even in the sunnolent remoter valleys, Afrikaners were irritated by the snail's pace of change, how much bolder might they not be nearer the big city?

As I will discover, the people I interview do not conform to the reigning stereotype of the Afrikaner. They do not speak contemptuously of blacks. They are not notably intolerant in their attitudes, heartless in their conduct or indolent in their daily life. They seem not to bear the worst marks of apartheid, a doctrine and a set of social practices that scars the moral being of whites as it degrades and demeans blacks. Whether they can be said to be representative of their three million compatriots - in other words, of 60 per cent of South Africa's whites - I do not know. They all identify themselves as Afrikaners, but their allegiances seem to lie as much with the broad South African middle class as with the Afrikaner tribe. In this respect they are typical of the generation born after 1948, a generation that, having grown up under Afrikaner hegemony, can afford to be more self-assured, less belligerently nationalistic than their fathers.

Indeed, I am struck above all by the calm of those I interview. They do not talk like people perched on the lip of a volcano. All of them believe the world around them is changing (and should be changing faster), but nowhere do they seem to envisage an eruption of change that might sweep them away. Yet they live in a country seething with black anger, and at war on its borders. Has the ring of steel around the black townships fostered in them an unreal sense of security, a culpable ignorance, a foolish calm? Or do they in truth have darker fears than they are

ready to divulge? Are they telling the truth, or have they chosen to engage in acts of self-presentation for an audience of strangers?

I put the question, yet it seems to me falsely put. How often in our lives does the truth of ourselves, the whole and unadorned truth, emerge? Are we not routinely engaged in acts of self-presentation, acts which it would be excessively puritanical to condemn as insincere? Surely, in getting to know the truth of another person, we neither accept nor reject his self-presentations, but read them, as best we can, in whatever context we can summon up. A few hours of conversation will not give us privileged access to "The Afrikaner": it would be naive to expect that. What we have below are excerpts from the texts of four lives, fragments of the text of a national discourse.

In one of the pleasant white suburbs, I meet Kaffie Pretorius, an attractive matronly woman in her 30s. Brought up in Lambert's Bay, on South Africa's west coast, where her father kept a store, she married an academic, settled in Stellenbosch, paints in her spare time. But she still hankers for the desolate west-coast landscape: when she goes there on holiday, she takes her children on long rambles in the wild to teach them the plant-life she learned as a child.

We speak in Afrikaans, our common tongue, the language of most of rural South Africa. Like everyone else I speak to, Kaffie Pretorius is depressed about the falling economy, about accelerating inflation and the collapse of the South African currency, which has led in only a few months to a doubling in the prices of imported goods, including petrol. Yet, to my surprise, she observes that these economic woes may not be such a bad thing: "For the first time, Whites are truly affected - for the first time they must think seriously about the future." And then, after a pause: "How did we think we could hold on to all of this?" She waves a hand to embrace her spacious home, the prosperous neighbourhood, and beyond it the town of Stellenbosch, surrounded by thousands of acres of farmland. "How did we ever think we could hold on to it?"

I have no reply. I am touched by her words by their suddenness, by the feeling behind them. Perhaps one can be so naked only with strangers. Yet afterwards I wonder whether I would not have been equally touched, though in a different way, had she lamented: "How can they take all this away from us?" Is it a good idea to indulge, in oneself or anyone else, these fits of voluptuous self-recrimination? "Things go in phases", she resumes. "We are the generation that will have to make the adjustment. Our children will find it easier. Already, children find it easier to relate to coloured friends than we ever did."

In what spheres of life, I ask, are whites going to find it hardest to adjust? "First, education. When schools are integrated, standards drop. It's unfortunate, but it's a fact. Look at Zimbabwe. Second, neighbours." Would she personally mind black or coloured neighbours? "Not at all", she replies. "If a black family could afford to move in next door, I would welcome them." I am struck, as we talk, by how vague and shifting her fears are, and by how typical she is of most whites in this respect. At one moment, she envisages a future social order much like the present one, though without the racial laws. At other moments, she



Working together: Jan "Bohand" Coetzee, rugby international turned wine-farmer, is determined to improve labour relations through better working conditions

seems to have a grimmer picture before her eyes: a hand-to-mouth existence as an unwelcome guest in the land of her birth. It is one of the bitterest consequences of the decades-long suppression of black dissent that ordinary whites now not only have no one with whom to imagine negotiating their future, but have not the vaguest idea of what blacks might be prepared to settle for.

"Our women are the worst", Kaffie Pretorius remarks. "It is because domestic help is so easy to get. Utter idleness. They get into their cars in the morning and drive around aimlessly all day. If they are the most conservative, it is because they have the most to lose."

Does she herself have a servant, and how have interpersonal relations been during the present unrest? "Martha is going to have a baby soon, which has led us to talk to each other more openly. It strikes me how hard we find it to think our way into the life our

servants lead. I wonder how I would feel, in this awful summer heat, living in a corrugated steel house."

After lunch, some teenage friends of the family stop by. They have just written their school-leaving examinations. For the boys, the choice is whether to enrol in university and postpone military service or go into the army. I ask whether they have any doubts about serving in Namibia (still called South West Africa by most White South Africans), or patrolling South Africa's Black townships. No, they reply: one must be prepared to make sacrifices for one's country. All the same, they are cynical about South Africa's occupation of Namibia and its professed aims there (to protect the right of the territory to self-determination). As for the strife at home, they agree that blacks should be given more freedom but then, says one of them, Dawid, his face is inscrutable. Does he believe in what he says, or

is he trying to shock me? I know the streak of sly humour behind the Afrikaner's mask of dourness. Is Dawid a joker? "What are your ambitions?" I ask him. "To qualify as a clinical psychologist and then go into a career in politics", he replies.

"I travel widely. I talk to many of our people", says Michiel le Roux. "I would say that, down to the smallest town in South Africa, there is a perception that things have changed, totally and drastically: 1985 has left a mark on everyone. There is an awareness that the country is in a crisis, and this cuts across boundaries of age, class, language."

"No one thinks we need only take a few deep breaths for things to go back to normal, as they did in 1977", he says, referring to the 1976-77 uprisings in Soweto that shook the country for 18 months. "For this reason it has become possible for a strong leader to take South Africa in a direction that would have been unthinkable in 1984. Anything is thinkable in 1986, provided that the leadership is strong enough."

Where we go from here neither of us is sure. I remember the soldiers I passed on the highway, the smoke over the shanty towns. Which is the true face of South Africa - Crossroads, burning, or Stellenbosch, on the surface so placid? Months ago, I remember, on a quiet Sunday afternoon, I cycled through this town. "Amandla! (Power!)", shouted a voice behind me. I glanced around. A man, not black, but coloured, waved a fist at me from the pavement. "Amandla!" he shouted again, in case I had misunderstood him. Was his the true hidden face of Stellenbosch?

We talk about foreign stereotypes of the Afrikaner. Michiel shrugs them off. "Stereotypes are always a generation out of date - that is their nature." Would he regard himself as a representative modern Afrikaner? "It is curious how a society changes", he replies. "It is like a child growing day by day you see no difference, then all of a sudden the child is grown up. For Afrikaners of my generation, born after 1948, the old issues have never really had relevance. It is a question of self-confidence. The Afrikaner's language is no longer threatened. He rules the land. The things that matter to him today are the same things that matter to an American, and Englishman, a German: his children, his job, his salary, his car, his holiday. He has been absorbed into a cultural pattern that is basically American."

"If you ask me to put my finger on anything that is different from a political point of view about the Afrikaner I would say it is simply that he tends in 20 or 30 years behind the times. Take racial discrimination. Before World War II, racial discrimination was a fact of life all over the West. The West came to realize that it was wrong. Now it is gradually becoming accepted here that you don't judge

business have met with little success. Yet, he concedes, it is quite possible that he is deluded. A coloured school principal warned him of a "tremendous level of aggression" just beneath the surface. What more can he say? One can report only what one sees.

Continued on page 18, col 1



Good neighbour: Kaffie Pretorius would welcome a black family next door - if they could afford it

Railway line that ran out of steam

As a large-scale inquiry into British Rail's threat to close the Settle-Carlisle line gets under way, Richard North reports on the battle

In the week before the hearing that will decide its future, traffic was brisk on one of England's most beautiful railway lines.

The Misses Temple, tweeded enthusiasts, their feet comfortably nestled on newspaper on the opposite seat, were headed for Barry Wife Moss Viaduct (rechristened during its making the Ribbleshead Viaduct), on the Settle-Carlisle line: they were going to Leeds.

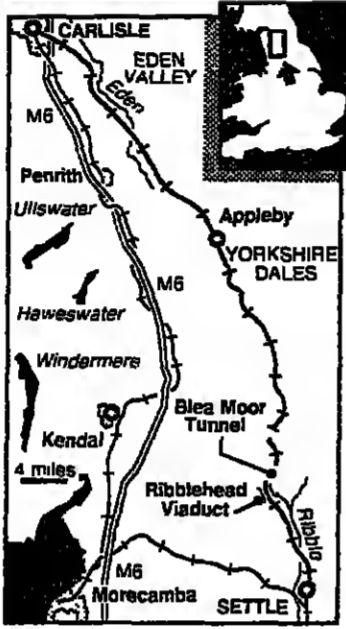
We had been passing high moorland with the mountains of the Lake District to the west and the North Pennines to the east. Snow was braving it out wherever the lie of land gave it shadowy sanctuary. Wherever the terrain was too bleak for the spring lambs, there were walkers.

"We came on this train to see the Liverpool garden festival", said Kathleen Temple. "There were primroses and cowslips all the way; it was lovely." Her sister Nancy leaned forward to insist that surely the chief glory must be the Appleby Horse Fair. "The gypsies come to town from everywhere. They have races in the street."

Appleby is bang in the middle of the line, and may see its last train next year when — if — British Rail succeeds in closing this monument to capitalism, tenacity (hundreds of deaths occurred among the shanties during its making), and engineering genius. It is at Appleby that the Transport Users Consultative Committee hearings into the closure plans began last week.

The line was a typical creation of the high railway building period (it was opened in 1876) in which companies battled with each other for routes. It had been proposed as an alternative route from the northern cities to Scotland, more as a way of persuading the Midland Railway's competitors to allow better access to their track than as a serious venture. Parliament would not let the company back down from its plans when the bluff succeeded in its original aims.

And so, for 72 miles the Long Drag, as it is called, triumphantly hauls its way into the hills and on the way includes 325 bridges, 21



viaducts and 14 tunnels. The jewel in its crown is the Ribbleshead Viaduct: 104 feet high, 440 yards long, its 24 arches make it the York Minster of the piece. It needs a lot of money spent on it.

The line is part of the extensive "Provincial" (non-Inter City) network of BR, which includes some wonderfully lovely lines in Scotland, the Cumbrian coast, Wales and East Anglia. Enthusiasts dream of a day when they constitute a secondary network of scenic routes, timed and promoted as a prime tourist attraction for rich tourists and walkers, that vast army of car-weary Green Tourists which the Countryside Commission has identified as an enormous growth point in the British economy.

THE SALESMAN

Ron Cotton is the BR official overseeing the closure. As the man who spearheaded BR's Inter City Saver, which are largely credited with its successful expansion of business in the face of deregulated coach competition, he is a past-master of marketing.

Under his management, the Settle-Carlisle line has seen a spectacular growth in business; traffic has doubled in the last three years, and it now covers its day-to-day costs, and thus outperforms the average for the rest of the "Provincial" network, in which trains more normally cover half their direct costs. "Two for the price of one" deals, and even a Live Aid month, have brought the line many fans.

"The problem is that the line needs an injection of capital, and needs it now", he says. "Over the next decade or two, it needs capital expenditure of perhaps £13 million. More immediately, we certainly need something like £5 million in the next three years, of which the Ribbleshead Viaduct alone needs between £2.6 and £3 million to keep it going for 15 years or so."

BR is expected to run its rural lines as a social service, under Public Service Obligation arrangements which allow it subsidy on routes where no profit is expected. It has been getting rather more imaginative in its management and marketing of some scenic routes, and a package of improvements for such routes (of the kind already announced for the Central Wales

THE INNOVATOR



Marketing wizard: Ron Cotton

line) is due in the next month. It has found that tourist-conscious local authorities will often cooperate in funding lines, but the sheer scale of capital required for Settle-Carlisle seems to have daunted BR.

The formal consultation process for closing lines hinges on TUCS hearings, and these are supposed to focus on social hardship, not tourist potential.

THE TOURIST BOARD

Colin Speakman is the ex-teacher who devised Dales Rail, a co-ordinated rail-and-bus network which since 1974 has brought thousands of people to the region during the summer months using the Settle-Carlisle line and specially and temporarily reopened stations along its length.

"The collapse of bus services in this region has made the train even more important; but it's tourism which can provide the growth point, with local people getting the benefit of investment intended to develop it. You know, it's not the wealth in steel track that matters. It's ideas. It's entrepreneurship that will save this line and others like it."

As a pioneer of new public transport techniques, he worked for a time with the Yorkshire Dales National Park and then moved to the West Yorkshire

THE AUTHORITIES



Transport pioneer: Colin Speakman County Council, which will cease to exist next month. Now he has set up his own firm, Transport for Leisure, to foster his ideas: a sign of the way private sector initiatives may be coming to the aid of public transport.

THE SETTLE-CARLISLE JOINT ACTION GROUP

Several people are already making plans in the hope that the closure doesn't happen. One such body is Cumbria county council, whose transport planner Peter Robinson says: "We think we have a workable solution to part of the public transport problem for the region."

He is hopeful that the local authorities can bring off a scheme first mooted by Eden district council and club together to give BR a contract to run commuter stopping trains in stations between Skipton and Carlisle, some of which have been opened only occasionally since the early 1970s, and some not at all.

BR have said they would run the service for £150,000. Local authorities would keep any profit.

THE TIMETABLE

In August 1983, BR formally declared its intention to close the Settle-Carlisle line. The Transport Users Consultative Committee, the independent consumers' watchdog for British Rail, received 22,000 objections from users. Between now and the end of April the two regional TUCCs involved will hear some of them in person, and deliver a report to the Secretary of State for Transport.

The report will dwell only on the hardship they believe closure will cause; but they can make recommendations for alleviating it, and may take the view that only the railway can meet the case. That report would not be expected until this autumn at the earliest. The Secretary of State will publish a letter giving his "reasoned decision", taking into account any representations made to him after that. Even if he decides for closure, it is unlikely that it could take place before late 1987.

There has been a big increase in the use of beautiful lines by firms running glamorous trains", says Elyde Morris, development manager for Cumbria Tourist Board. "We've already seen the Trade and Industry Committee of the House of Commons saying tourism accounts for over half of all national spending on transport and that maybe 15 per cent of foreign tourists travel by train at some time during their stay."

"They said that BR needed separate funding for tourist development. They also said this: 'Providing for tourism is not an optional extra for the railways.'"

When the TUCCs report is in, transport minister Nicholas Ridley will publish a decision letter which may be the first chance the objectors to closure will have to examine BR's financial case. But the decision will not be made merely on the narrow "social need" criteria: it will take account of BR's wider obligation to tourism and the national heritage.

Lord Young at the Department of Employment leads the Government's tourism brief, shared with Trade and Industry. He has already declared his conviction that railways and tourism go hand in hand. With the Department of the Environment it is believed that they could co-ordinate government and private sector capitalization of the line.

'I have enough faith to believe that we can work out a solution'

On the lip of a volcano

Continued from page 17 a person on the basis of skin colour."

If Afrikaners have been swallowed into an American life style, is the same future in store for blacks? "The black man is oppressed in his own country. That is why, at the moment, it is important for him to assert his own culture — black art, black writing, black theatre. But the American cultural current is very strong. Ultimately, black theatre doesn't stand a chance against Dallas. It is Dallas that blacks will prefer to watch."

"It is striking what a hold western values have taken among blacks, values like freedom of choice, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly. Who knows, perhaps blacks will guard these values all the more jealously because they have been denied them so long. On the other hand, if black liberation comes only after a long military struggle, we may have a military cast of mind imposed over everything — military discipline, military organization — as in so many other African countries. It is a matter of how the transition takes place."

My next stop is at the farm of Jan Boland Coetzee, the former Springbok rugby international. Whether Jan Boland has heard of me I doubt he is not much of a novel-reading man. But I have seen him play rugby scores of times, and can make a fair guess at his approach to life: hard work, no nonsense. We quickly compare genealogies and establish that, like so many Afrikaners, we are probably distant relations.

For our interview he conducts me into the cavernous cellars of his wine-farm. In a subterranean hush, we sit down to talk.

How is apartheid faring in the countryside, I ask. "Apartheid has never been a word in my book", he replies. It was only when he left the farm where he grew up that the first experienced it. For a while he mused: "Apartheid has created a gulf between people. We no longer know each other. Also, we whites have simply appropriated things for ourselves, leaving the blacks and coloureds to do the producing. It is not just. It is not a healthy state of affairs."

He is not, strictly speaking, answering my question, and knows it. I understand the difficulty he is having. Like me he was born in the twilight of a centuries-old feudal order in which the rights and duties of masters and



Co-existence: Lydia Roos foresees a South Africa of many tribes

servants seemed to be a matter of unspoken convention, and in which a mixture of personal intimacy and social distance — a mixture characteristic of societies with a slaveholding past — pervaded all dealings. To whites brought up in this old order, the codification of social relations into the system of racial laws known as apartheid always seemed gross and unnecessary, the brainchild of academic ideologues and upstart politicians.

So for Jan Boland Coetzee to look back nostalgically to an age when everyone knew his place, by no means proves him a hypocrite, though I suspect he forgets the iron hand needed to keep the old order running.

Coetzee is known not only as a winemaker, but for his part in the movement among progressive farmers to improve labour relations in the countryside. The age of the average farm labourer in South Africa, he tells me, is 52 years. Two generations of workers have quit white farms to seek their fortunes in the cities. In another generation, there will be no one left to till the soil. Therefore he has striven to create an exemplary

cal solutions. As long as the politicians (and perhaps the police too) will leave us alone, Coetzee seems to be saying, we country folk can find ways to live harmoniously together.

In much of the talk rife among more progressive whites today, the same spirit is to be detected: loss of faith in large-scale national policies, impatience with red tape, readiness for ad hoc approaches to local problems. The irony is that this is precisely the moment in history when black South Africans are grouping together in larger and larger political blocs, and black leaders prepared to limit discussion to merely local issues are proving harder and harder to find.

Only the darkest cynic would claim that the effort Jan Boland Coetzee and his wife have put into the social upliftment of their work-force has not been sincerely intended. While their workers are well-housed, the Coetzees themselves live in a cramped bungalow — renovation of the old farmstead is barely underway. Nevertheless, looking towards the future, one may ask whether marriage will ever be possible between the kind of enlightened paternalism they stand for and the egalitarian black nationalism sweeping across the land.

When I ask Jan Boland what he thinks the effect will be on this part of the country, once restrictions on black mobility ("influx control") have been lifted, he is dismissive: "There is no tradition of blacks living in the Western Cape", he says. True, but only because the law has been brought to bear to keep blacks out.

Can Jan Boland imagine circumstances that would make him quit South Africa? "Never. I stay. I have enough faith in my countrymen, black, white and coloured, to believe we can work out a solution. I can't believe that South Africans are such bad people as the Americans and the rest say." He tells a story of how, while touring France with the Springboks, he found himself in a bus with some American tourists. "They asked us what language we were speaking and we told them it was Afrikaans. They had never heard of such a language, they didn't even know there were such people as Afrikaners. Well, now they know. What I mean to say is rather be proud of your language than your skin colour. As for the norms of the so-called civilized world, we will live those norms, not just talk about them."

You must understand that I am a believing Christian", says Lydia Roos. "I can't sit here and despair. I can't say there is no future for us. I can't say it is too late. Because things have begun to change. But we must move faster. Whether the government understands this, I don't know..."



Wake-up call: Michiel le Roux says white attitudes have changed

Lydia Roos is a domestic science teacher in a high school. We meet in her home in an unpretentious white suburb of Cape Town. The schools have just closed for the summer holidays. It has been a hard year. We all ache for relief. But the end is not in sight. "December 16 Martyrs Day" reads an ominous sign daubed on a wall in the town.

Under the writing is a picture of a neat little bouse like the one in which we sit, with flames licking around it.

"We are going to have to make sacrifices", she says. "Prices are rising all the time. Yet if high prices mean that farm workers will at last get a good wage, maybe it's a good thing."

A drop in living standards: will that be the extent of white sacrifice? What of social apartheid? Is she prepared to see the neighbourhood opened up? There is no hesitation in her reply: "Absolutely. Coloureds, blacks if they can afford it let them come and live here."

Her readiness to jettison the Group Areas Act, which enforces segregation of housing, marks Lydia as, in her word, verlig, enlightened. Her vision of the future, she says, is of a South Africa in which there will be many tribes, white and black, none in a position of dominance, each maintaining its own cultural identity.

"We will keep our boerekos, our Afrikaner dishes, just as the Indians have kept their curry."

I am dubious. Is the struggle in South Africa not about more than the preservation of national cuisines? What of the realities of power?

"I think we will end up with a federal system", she says. "Provinces with local self-government, and a national government over them. The Western Cape should be one province, with Cape Town as its capital. I don't know about the Eastern Cape — that is a matter for the blacks."

Will whites elsewhere in the country, living in the midst of vast black majorities, not see her prescription as a form of smug isolationism that only the Western Cape, with its small black African population, can afford?

She smiles. "Perhaps", she concedes. "I see my brother once a year. He lives in Pretoria. After the first day or two, we don't talk politics any more. We disagree too

much. But families don't break up over questions of politics. We have ways of living with our differences."

I think of the poet Breyten Breytenbach and his brother, an officer in the security forces, who do not speak to each other, of the many friendships I have seen break up under the stresses of the past year. Is it uncharitable to think that Lydia and her brother do not yet disagree enough?

Have her verlig leanings brought her into conflict with other Afrikaners? No, she replies, but she finds she has lost respect for colleagues who are absolutely unsympathetic to black aspirations. "Within myself I doubt their integrity."

Opreghed — uprightiness, integrity — is a keyword for her. It measures the distance between professed Christian faith and day-to-day practice. Her parents have worked all their lives in the Mission Church, the branch of the Dutch Reformed Church that ministers to coloured people. She is a regular church-goer, and on Thursday evenings runs needlework classes for black domestic servants. "We must each do our bit", she says.

At school, among the teenagers she teaches, she encounters little spirit of conciliation: "They talk only of shooting the troublemakers", she says. "It hurts me, that kind of talk. They pick it up from each other, or they hear it at home. The school I teach at draws on a less prosperous neighbourhood. In the better parts of the town you will probably find a more thinking attitude. But signs of the unrest are all around us: buses with broken windows, sirens all the time, helicopters overhead. Blacks singing freedom songs in the streets. You can't expect children not to be affected."

"I taught in a coloured school for a while. I went back for a visit. When I taught there I had good relations with the children, open relations. Now things have changed. The old openness has gone. Hostility? I wouldn't call it personal hostility, though I couldn't help hearing remarks passed behind my back. But hostility toward the system — yes, definitely."

"I remember, during my time there, there was never any celebration of our national day, no singing of the national anthem. I suppose one can understand that. The anthem has certain Afrikaner connotations, the lie about the creaking ox-wagon and so forth. But I love the anthem. To some extent it is our fault that they won't sing it. But still."

John M. Coetzee, the South African academic and novelist, has written four books. The most recent, *Life and Times of Michael K*, won the *Böcker-McConnell Prize* in 1983. Aged 46, he is Professor of General Literature at the University of Cape Town.

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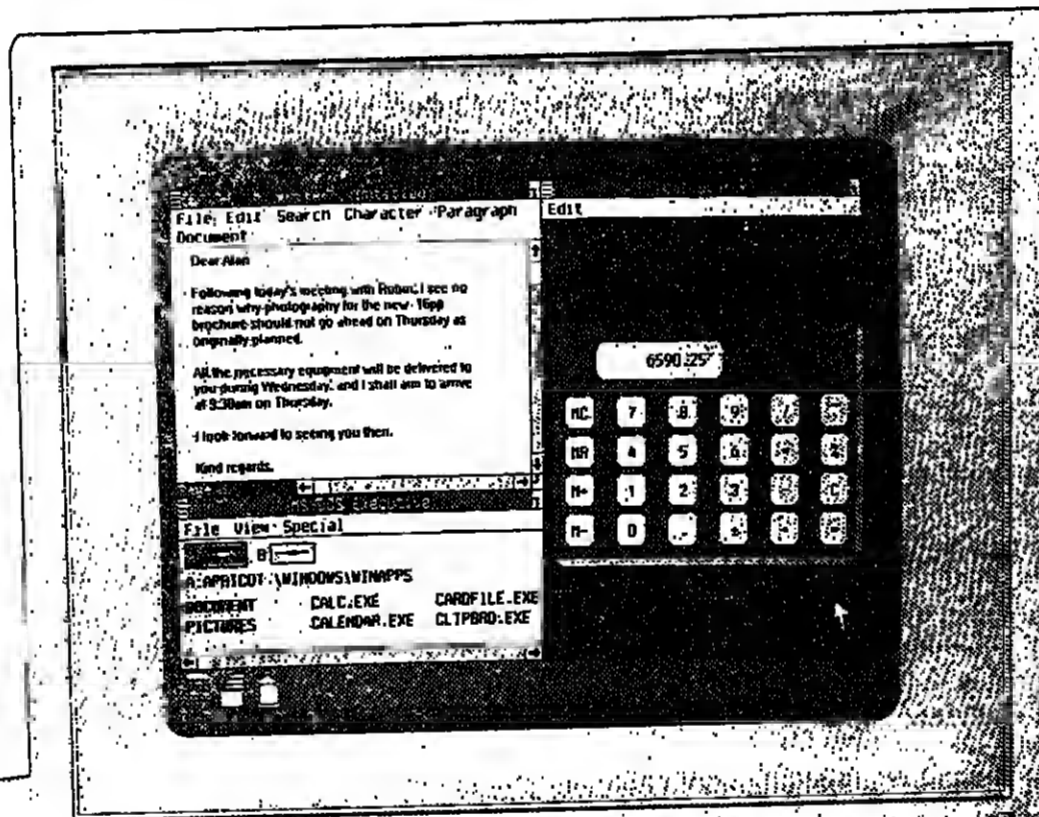
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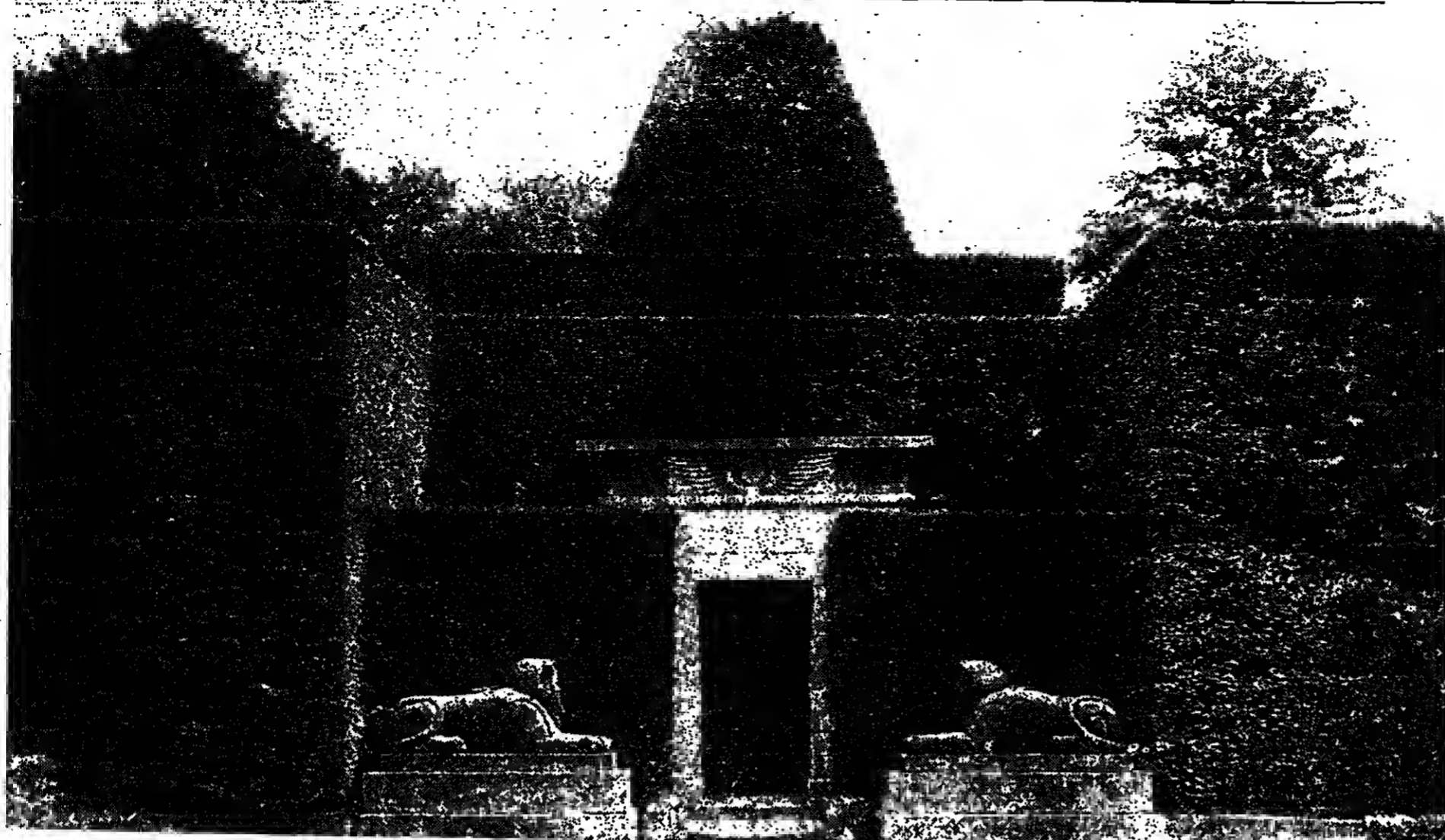
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Why a little-known Victorian fantasy garden is in danger of disappearing for good



Egyptian style: the tunnel, guarded by sphinxes, leads to the ground floor of an ornate cottage, part of the extraordinary Staffordshire garden created by James Bateman in 1842

A paradise that may be lost

In 1842 James Bateman, son of a wealthy engineer and banker, acquired a farmhouse surrounded by swampy fields on the edge of inhospitable Biddulph Moor, in north Staffordshire. Within a few years he had built himself a magnificent Italianate mansion, Biddulph Grange. Within the aid of a friend, Edward Cooke, marine painter and garden designer, he then created an extraordinary pleasure garden covering 15 acres.

So bizarre was the garden that in its day it attracted considerable attention. Six articles describing its rich and imaginative fantasy appeared in *The Gardener's Chronicle* in 1856 followed by five in 1862.

Today only a handful of people know the garden. Biddulph Grange remained in private hands until 1922, when it became a hospital. Now the estate is to be sold, and its very existence is under threat. The West Midlands Regional Health Authority, which has done its best to maintain the spirit of the garden in the face of mounting vandalism and the inevitable effects of time, has closed the hospital, putting both the buildings and gardens on the market.

Bids are in and if the remnants of this historically important garden are not to be swept away we must all hope that the successful offer is that from the National Trust, which considers that Biddulph Grange possesses the best surviving example of a mid-Victorian garden. It is certainly a garden of great diversity and of immense fun, with many secret enclosures. The trust doubts whether any other owner would have the resources or interest to restore it.

When Bateman started the garden he imported tons of earth and rock

which he used to create miniature hills and dales with long, serpentine ridges. He planted this tiny contained landscape with conifers and deciduous trees which sheltered great beds of rhododendrons. He created a grassy terrace flanked by yew hedges in front of the house, dropping to a small lake. But it is

beyond this lake that the true theatre of Bateman's garden can be found. Lost within what has now become a mottled growth of trees, a network of narrow paths leads between rocky outcrops to the Chinese garden. Here, beyond a scaled-down Wall of China — complete with watchtower — Bateman

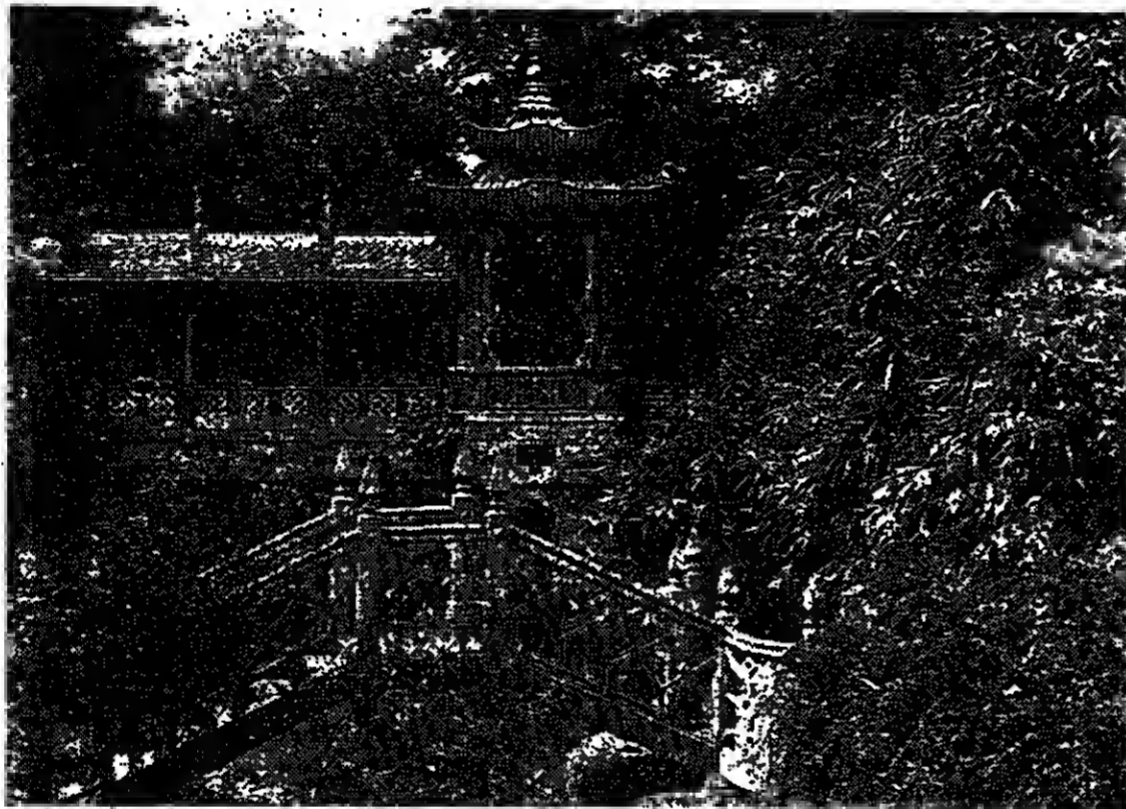
built a temple on the edge of a small pool, over which he constructed a small hump-backed bridge. Upended in the water he placed two huge pieces of rock and to the side he made a courtyard overlooked by a great red sculpted ball. The whole set piece is stumbled upon quite by chance and the effect is startling.

Worlds away in style though only yards away in reality is the Egyptian court sculpted from ancient yew and guarded by four souchant sphinxes. The entrance becomes a tunnel which leads to the ground floor of a tiny ornate cottage. Tucked in a gloomy ante-chamber is a squat stone figure whose only function is to frighten and surprise the visitor. The cottage opens on to a pecton and curving path which leads off to another dark tunnel.

Alongside the Egyptian court is the mile long walk, leading away from the house as straight as a die. This narrow path is encroached upon by solid buttresses of yew and eventually opens into a small roodell which houses a vast stone urn which stands a good 10ft high. On all sides visual puns can be found while at no point within the garden can the whole be taken in at a glance.

All this survives today, if a little worn for wear. Much of the delicate woodwork has gone from the Chinese garden and much of the massive stonework has moved. The stone lintels in Egypt may have cracked and the cottage become a slum. But the essence of Bateman's garden is still there, hoisted and mature, and could quickly be restored and saved. The National Trust is ready to do this. But it is, a spokesman says, very much on teatime until April 16. On that date the successful bid will be announced. If the National Trust is chosen on immediate appeal will be launched and reovation work begun. Guided tours of the garden, which is unique in this country, will be available from early this summer.

Michael Young



China style: Bateman's replica of a Chinese temple. Nearby is a scaled-down model of the Great Wall

All hands to the trowel

Britain's archaeological sites are threatened. David Lovibond explains how the gifted amateur can help

In the years before the Great War "barrow digging" was a popular entertainment with weekend house parties. Archaeology was, like cricket, a pursuit for gentlemen amateurs — the professionals were the navvies who did all the heavy work. But the past 20 or 30 years have seen a rapid decline in the amateur role.

Excavation has entailed increasingly complex and expensive techniques that have made the ascendancy of the professional archaeologist inevitable. Sadly though, many archaeologists appear reluctant to allow amateurs even a supporting role. Bryn Walters, the Executive Director of the Roman Research Trust at Littlecote in Wiltshire, says: "There is a fear that amateurs will lose a lot of evidence they are incapable of recognizing."

There is, however, considerable evidence that professional archaeologists lack both the

fort, and the Saxon defences at Cricklade.

In Dorset the archaeology is in a state of crisis. Roger Peers, Curator of the Dorset County Museum, comments: "In the past 30 years I have seen the most appalling destruction of sites, including scheduled monuments like the Broadmayne - Long Bredy barrow group and the Celtic sites in the Piddle Valley." Other major losses include the Neolithic camps on Hambleton Hill and the interiors of nearly all the hill-forts.

Throughout England the picture is much the same: the great and humble remains of the past endangered by urban development, mineral extraction and intensive agriculture. As Mr Morgan-Evans makes clear, excavation is irresistible for many archaeologists. "It is infuriating that so many professional archaeologists are preoccupied by rescue excavation (digging sites in advance of destruction) and seem unwilling to become involved in the management of sites." Site management, according to Mr Morgan-Evans, includes "the control of stock levels to avoid erosion, vermin control and scrub clearance".

'Appalling destruction'

As well as managing individual sites Jan Willis, the Gloucester County Archaeologist, believes "archaeologists should put far greater effort into preserving archaeological landscapes and educating farmers, as to the importance of doing so". Peter Marsden, an archaeologist with the Museum of London, also thinks that "much more work has to be put into the survey and interpretation of the many thousands of ordinary sites about which very little is presently known".

The Hampshire County Council has introduced a scheme which other counties

might consider: "countryside heritage sites" are monuments of considerable local importance but are not scheduled. As such they have no statutory protection but Malcolm Oake, an archaeologist with the County Council, feels "the designation publicizes the value of the sites and helps to gain the landowner's co-operation".

'Infuriating professionals'

Most of these strategies are only feasible with the help of amateurs. As Mr Hugh Seymour, President of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, says, "It is vital that the main professional effort is aimed at securing a comprehensive record of England's vanishing archaeology. This grand endeavour calls for a revival of the role of the talented amateur archaeologist".

Rock's tomboy turns cowgirl

When Suzi Quatro opens next month in the title role of *Annie Get Your Gun* at the Chichester Festival Theatre, it will be the culmination of a lifetime's unwitting preparation for the part. Ever since the world's greatest woman rock singer first learned at school about the world's greatest woman rifle shot, she knew they were two of a kind.

"Annie Oakley's character is exactly the same as mine", draws 35-year-old Suzi. "Like me she was a tomboy who played with guns, a woman in a man's world. She was a plucky little girl with a very soft streak — definitely a survivor."

The fact that she will be taking on the classic Irving Berlin role created on Broadway by the legendary Ethel Merman without ever having learnt to act worries her not.

"Life has been my teacher", she scoffs, as Annie herself might. "Betcha nobody's done quite as much living as me, neither. I've been on the road for 22 years. If you can't learn in that time you ain't ever going to learn anything."

Besides, she has acted before. 15 episodes as the scruffy reform school graduate, Leather Tuscedero, in television's *Happy Days*, and guest appearances in *Minder* and *Dempsey and Makepeace*. "I love it", Suzi says. "It's all the same thing to me, all entertaining. I use the same method as I do when I'm singing. I just go for it."

It has proved a successful formula for the Detroit-born singer who roared to fame with her raunchy black leather image and rasping motorcycle music at the beginning of the Seventies.

Her Italian father, an executive with General Motors, had his own band and Suzi studied classical piano and drums as well as teaching herself the

bass guitar. "We were one of those families who would get up at every gathering and not just do a bit, but do it in full costume like a proper show." Her flapper girl rendering of *Five Foot Two* with her younger sister Nancy used to bring the house down.

At the age of seven she landed her first professional gig playing the bongo drums in her father's band. By the time she was 14 she and her two elder sisters had their own group, Suzi Soul and the Pleasure Seekers. A year later she left school to tour with the band full time with her parents' reluctant blessing.

The all-girl band was in great demand, but even in those early days it was Suzi out in front, always looking a bit different in top hat or leather jacket over the mini

Suzi Quatro talks about her first major acting role, as Annie Oakley

skirts the club owners demanded and she despised. "I was the one the people were always clapping for", she recalls. "The audience sooo chooses who's going to be the face in any group."

It was an opinion shared by Mickie Most, the London-based record producer, when he saw the girls in action but he waited until the band split up before flying Suzi over to Britain to make an album in 1971.

Today, Suzi lives with her husband, Len Tuckey, and their two small children in a 16th-century country mansion in Essex which they first saw advertised in *Country Life*. She met Len, a builder's son from Romford and a former Essex boxing champion, when he auditioned for her band in November 1972.

Her first chart topper, "Can The Cao", was released in April 1973. "We celebrated by doing *Top of the Pops* followed by a gig and then I think Lenoy and I got drunk in our bedsit."

Suzi believes her obsession with performing is an extended cry for attention. "I always felt neglected as a child, although I wasn't. I always wanted more attention than I got."

The paneled walls of her beamed oiled-bedroomed

home are lined with the gold, silver and platinum discs she has earned over the years. Of her 16 hit records, two reached No 1 and she has sold around 40 million worldwide. "I still shout out of the window when one of my records is on the radio."

She always knew she would be a success but insists that she is still the same mischievous, happy-go-lucky tomboy she has always been, "up at the bar with the boys wherever we are". She can still "knock back the whisky if I want to" although she seldom does these days. "There's no joy in being with your kids if you've got a horrible hangover."

Even so, she and Lenny are regular customers at their village pub and when Suzi's parents came to stay recently her father astounded the locals by thrashing them at snooker. It was Poppa Quatro who taught Suzi how to pot a black as well and play a mean hand of poker. Her Hungarian mother was responsible for the good old-fashioned Catholic values which Suzi intends to pass on to her own children.

So what about the raunchy image that she has always personified? "Raunchy's got to do with the music", she insists. "It doesn't mean you're everybody's piece of meat. That's why rock'n'roll is such a healthy outlet — it's not saying you're going to have orgies afterwards. The music moves you — you don't move it."

She still does at least one major tour a year — "I'd die if I couldn't go on the road." — and these days her original fans bring their children along as well. She sees no reason why she should not still be rocking at 65. "If you feel awkward, it's time to finish. But I haven't felt that yet."

Sally Brompton



Soft at heart: Suzi at home in Essex with her husband Len and children Laura and Richard

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The only native is to ore for less

An Oxbridge dream works for the future

Kent is one of Britain's younger universities, set above the nation's most ancient cathedral city. Its inspiration was the collegiate model of Oxford. Now it is reaching into space

The University of Kent is a love-child of the British academic system. Its curriculum was dreamed up in the common rooms of Oxford and Durham; its academic regulations were lifted from the stern ordinances of the University of Birmingham; its first vice-chancellor, Geoffrey Templeman, was himself registrar of Birmingham.

To the green-field site outside Canterbury that became the Kent campus, he carried some of the verities of the civic university.

The Kent worthies who in the early 1960s pressed the government to locate a university in the county had in mind a high-toned institution to complement the cathedral that overlooks the city of Canterbury.

There was to be no engineering, no heavy sciences; some but not too much innovation in the context of degrees; above all the kind of academic respectability that follows from the presence on campus in the early days of Oxbridge.

Mr Templeman and his co-founders wanted to create a modern Oxford. There were to be colleges, high tables, tutorials; it was to be no 9-to-5 institution but a community in which the lights burnt late into the night on seminars and social events; staff and students were to be close, the pastoral role of the former being emphasized, but only within a context of academic discipline.

Mr Templeman's ideal was costly. Like the other "new universities" of the mid-1960s, Kent had to scale down its pretensions rapidly. Twenty years on - Kent received its royal charter in 1965 - its senate has to grapple with the consequences of its arts-and-social studies bias at a time when the Government wants a shift of students in science and technology and when industri-

al-research money is difficult to obtain.

Mr Templeman, vice-chancellor for 15 years, personified the older academic style, diffident and haughty, unwilling to campaign on behalf of the university among fund-raisers and grant-givers.

Kent has virtually no endowment; it relies exclusively on UGC money, tuition fees and the income it gets for research. Unlike the medieval cathedral it was meant to complement, it had no proper independence of the state.

Many of Kent's academic staff have been in post for years. Canterbury and its environs is an attractive place to live; London is only an hour and 20 minutes away by train. People stay put.

As recent years have shown, however, Kent professors' conservatism about where they live has not extended to the shape of the university.

In the later 1960s and early



On campus: traditional ideals, modern buildings

1970s as it expanded, Kent recruited young staff. In 1986 they are still relatively young, certainly not old enough to be set in their ways.

Under the leadership of Dr David Ingram, vice-chancellor for the past five years, Kent has tried to come to terms with the harsher climate of the 1980s.

It has a good story to tell. The University of Kent supplies the personnel for the services and functions which make society tick, and make life civilized.

Kent graduates, among whom unemployment is low, have gone into the world and found work as solicitors, li-

brarians, physicists and, in large number, as teachers.

They have become social workers, civil servants and computer programmers. Kent has attracted a type of person who has made good in the broadcasting media: there is a small Kent mafia in film and television.

Kent graduates have apparently successfully become sales people and specialized in marketing.

In a basic sense, therefore, it fulfills the primary public purpose of universities: it produces employable graduates whose market value and personal qualities have been enhanced by their time spent on the Kent campus.

The danger is that Kent may underdel its virtues. Work such as that by Professor Mark Kinkhead-Weekes on D. H. Lawrence or by Professor G. E. Mingay on the economic history of the English countryside will never attract commercial sponsorship, but its value as academic work cannot be doubted.

Kent's broad spread of work in the social sciences makes for a better marriage of outside support and academic virtue. The university has done well in attracting grants from the Economic and Social Research Council and from the Government.

The latter has financed the growth at Kent of a veritable research concentration on social policy in the fields of health and personal social services.

There is no immediate reason for Kent to be a centre for studying the distribution of grants for city social work. But such a result is, in a sense, a victory for the liberal Templeman conception of the university.

One of the central values espoused by the founders was freedom of intellectual association among academics, and the corollary was freedom for their interests to develop in whatever direction they might take.

Yet Kent has tried to build in a sort of intellectual promiscuity by encouraging cross-disciplinary work. Such work is evident to some extent in its "area studies" - it has a concentration of academics interested in South-East Asia, American and European studies.

Kent is making energetic efforts to weather the financial storms produced by reductions in UGC provision per student and centrally-imposed limits on student intake (Kent is heavily over-subscribed each year).

It is right to emphasize the up-to-dateness of its research profile. But it would be mistaken for the university to sideline its historical strength - solid teaching and scholarship in the liberal arts and social sciences - the basis of academic values descended directly from the Oxbridge model.

Yet perhaps there is a slight of hand. For though Kent does exciting work in, for example, biochemistry, its heart remains in scholarship



High academic aims: Dr David Ingram, vice-chancellor of the university

Dusty encounters of the Halley's Comet kind

It was a brief encounter. The historic rendezvous between the spacecraft Giotto, packed with monitoring equipment, and Halley's Comet that took place in mid-March was short.

The space scientists gathered in a polyglot team at the European Space Observation Centre at Darmstadt, West Germany, knew that they could count on only four hours of data transmission as Giotto approached Halley's nucleus, minutes more would be a gift from providence, although over the six years of detailed planning that went into the Giotto mission, secular scientists across Europe had more than once offered oblation to whatever gods hover over astrophysical laboratories for the spacecraft to survive its meeting with the comet for just a while longer than planned.

Among them was Professor Tony McDonnell, director of the Unit for Space Sciences at the University of Kent. With the unit's monitoring equipment standing ready in Canterbury and on site at the Darmstadt centre, even four hours would be enough for, as Professor McDonnell put it, "many years of fruitful analysis."

At peak the stream of data would be at a rate of 40,000 "bits" a second, a flow of such rich insight to the particles which make up the comet's nucleus and tail that the past months of intense effort will be justified.

Travelling during the past year between Britain's large infrared telescope in Hawaii and the Giotto launch site in French Guyana, Professor McDonnell has spent a total of four weeks inside an aeroplane.

The University of Kent has, understandably, not lost time to exploit its connection with Halley's Comet. There is an undeniable Canterbury link; the drawing of the fiery comet rendered by the monk Eadwine in 1145, which appears beneath Psalm Five of his Canterbury Psalter, illuminated at the cathedral and later lodged at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Professor McDonnell's interest in Halley's Comet is neither historical nor personal. He is an expert in the composition of solids in space, as he puts it, the whole

interplanetary environment excluding plasma or solar wind. His unit's forte has become the design and construction of devices, carried into space, to determine the nature of space "dust".

After the encounter Professor McDonnell will doubtless be under some pressure to revise his 700-page *Cosmic Dust*, a record of cumulative study of solid particles within the solar system, published in 1978.

Kent lacks an observatory. Indeed it lacks expensive equipment of most kinds. That it has a name in the space science rankings is because of the efforts of Professor McDonnell and colleagues over a number of years to build reputation and expertise; Kent's contribution has been to provide an environment in which this branch of astrophysics could prosper, albeit dependent on American shuttles, French rockets and the resources of the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in Oxfordshire.

It recently recognized Professor McDonnell's achievement of international standing - some might say a little late in the day - by promoting him from a readership to a personal chair.

He arrived at Kent after working at Jodrell Bank and the National Aeronautical and Space Administration's Goddard Spaceflight Center. The American connection has been useful, for Professor McDonnell led his team to the design of the first non-United States experiment to be accommodated on the Shuttle programme, a long-duration exposure facility.

He said: "Space science has grown well in the new university environment of Kent; there have been opportunities for growth in phase with opportunities for spaceflight." Money has been a problem, despite Professor McDonnell's success in winning support from the Europe-

an Space Agency and the Science and Engineering Research Council. He said: "Given the relatively weak level of resources, we do well in space research. But then English scientists are resourceful; they have learnt to make do and mend."

The Kent group's interest in Halley's Comet centres on the motion of particles from or near its nucleus. In at the birth of the Giotto mission, Professor McDonnell contracted to design a set of foils and a dust shield to measure ionization in the vicinity of the comet and, determining chemical identities, find out exactly what the comet is made of.

Halley is part of a programme of work that should last, all being well, beyond the year 2000. The Kent group has a stake in the lead due to be carried on the shuttle *Ulysses*; its flight now indefinitely delayed by the destruction of Challenger and NASA's subsequent problems.

"There's perhaps a blessing in this," Professor McDonnell said. "It could mean the Halley data will be concentrated on, and we won't rush straight on to a new project."

Already preliminary planning is being done for a space encounter: even more ambitious than the intimate meeting of Giotto and Halley's Comet. Astrological conditions will provide the opportunity, at the turn of the century, for a probe to land on a comet, drill into the core and return to earth with samples.

Kent has proved a congenial home for scholarly work with a modern flavour based solidly on work in English and history.

The old fire still burns

Dr Stephen Bann, reader in modern cultural studies, gets a raw deal - though this art historian and literary critic would never put it as inelegantly as that.

For Dr Bann, and his colleagues in English, modern languages, and the other humanities, still tend the flame lit when Kent was founded - the idea of modern studies crossing and re-crossing the old disciplinary boundaries. Such ideas are less fashionable in the vocational and applied 1980s.

Kent tends to emphasize sciences and subjects that attract research grants when it presents itself to the wider world. The likes of Dr Bann, founding editor of the journal *Twentieth Century Studies*, are somehow not in the front line of public relations.

Yet that journal embodied two of the most potent aspirations of the 1960s, breaking with what Professor Guido Almansi, a former Kent professor, called the "unhappy parochialism" of old subject boundaries, also departing from intense espousal of "the axes of scholars swinging vigorously into microscopic trees."

Since then Kent's horizons have narrowed. It offers single subject arts degrees in English, French and so on with as much enthusiasm as the more traditional universities. But in the teaching for part one of its honours degrees and in the variety of cross disciplinary options, the original ambition is apparent.

Kent's scholars in the arts span a great arc of human knowledge from the work of Professor Ian Gregor (another founding editor of *Twentieth Century Studies*) on Thomas Hardy to that of Professor David Birmingham on the history of Africa.

Scholarship at Kent has, in the nature of things, no obvious pattern: Kent is a centre for the study of African and Caribbean literature because of the interest of Professor Louis James, Dr Lyn Innes, and colleagues rather than because of any pre-ordained scheme.

The proximity of Canterbury Cathedral has stimulated the development at Kent of bibliographical expertise; the cathedral library has been explored and catalogued by university librarians and the university's senior lecturer in French, Dr David Shaw, who recently won a grant from the British Library for the purpose.

Kent has proved a congenial home for scholarly work with a modern flavour based solidly on work in English and history.

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Hints of the old in the modern halls

The University of Kent was not the only "new university" founded in the early 1960s to emulate Oxbridge and establish colleges. The universities of York and Lancaster have also been collegiate in structure.

But it is probably fair to say that Kent has worked hardest at keeping at least the semblance of the ancient academic forms.

Its success has been limited. Its colleges lack the endowments and corporate independence of the Oxford and Cambridge models. At times they appear to be glorified halls of residence.

Yet their continued existence, and the hard work put into them by staff and students alike, underlie Kent's boast to offer undergraduates the most distinctive life-style of its generation of universities.

Kent's four colleges have no financial basis. Academic matters are dealt with at Kent, as elsewhere, by professors and lecturers, gathered in their boards of studies, faculties and the senate.

As Dr Shirley Barlow, master of Eliot College, argues, however, their importance underpins two of Kent's great virtues: its emphasis on small-group tutorial teaching and its interdisciplinary studies.

She laughs — the colleges have small rooms — their size forbids anything other than intimate teaching. Their common rooms contain academics of varying

specialty, who, because Kent has no departments, cannot retreat into the company of their fellow specialists. They are forced to mingle and Kent's rich offering of cross- and multi-disciplinary courses has resulted.

The four colleges take their names from modern thinkers: T.S. Eliot, Maynard Keynes, Lord Rutherford and (19th rather than 20th century) Charles Darwin. They share the same physical features, providing a mixture of study bedrooms, tutorial rooms and communal facilities for dining and leisure.

Keeping the colleges separate over the years has been hard

There is no central students' union building at Kent. Instead, each college has its own common room to organize events.

Keeping the colleges separate over the years has not been easy. Students have pressed for more university-wide activities, even a single students' union.

The cost of maintaining four separate catering establishments in the colleges has rocketed and the university



Masters of colleges: Professor Robert Gibson (Rutherford), left; Dr Shirley Barlow (Eliot College); Dr John Butler (Darwin) and Derek Crabtree (Keynes)

has had to devise schemes to even out the flow of hungry students who are at liberty to eat wherever they want.

But having kept the colleges through the years of student liberalism and academic anti-authoritarianism, there are signs they might once again come into their own.

Dr J.P. Butler, master of Darwin College, notes that "high table" is still in existence and students now occasionally like to dine formally; they dress up; perhaps prefer a more ordered environment.

Is there any prospect of Kent's mixed-sex colleges turning into segregated establishments? Never, Dr Butler says.

Though Kent, like most universities, had its phase of student troubles 15 or so years ago, student radicalism has hardly tainted it. The student body is solidly middle-class, and comes predominantly from homes in the South-East of England, many within Kent itself. The campus has a fair share of "Sloanes."

The guides to student life that have proliferated in recent years give it an impressive social rating, indicating that both parents who have arrived and parents who are still aspiring need few qualms about sending their offspring to Canterbury.

Student life at Kent is as rich and varied as in other universities with a bright and motivated intake. It is marked by a weekend exodus of young people in search of whatever young people seek at week-

ends to London and to Paris, easily accessible from east Kent.

Ninety per cent of first-year undergraduates live on the campus, either in the colleges or the popular self-catering residences nearby.

Second and third years tend to rent houses and flats in Canterbury; some commute to the campus from the seaside towns of Whitstable and Herne Bay, where lodgings are cheaper.

Costs are low, but the quality stays high

The University of Kent is cheap. Too cheap, the university says, for accidental reasons during the 1970s the University Grants Committee started paying Kent less than it deserved and the anomaly has never been put right.

Compared with other universities, its recurrent costs per student are low, about £3,300 in 1983-84, the lowest of every UK university bar one.

Kent's figure is low because the bulk of its students are in subjects that are relatively inexpensive to teach and study: the humanities and social sciences. It teaches no medicine and little engineering, two costly subjects. Yet even compared with universities with a similar "mix" of subjects, Kent emerges as an economical institution, the third or fourth cheapest.

Kent is simultaneously proud and ashamed of such figures. The university takes comfort from the fact that it provides an academic education of high quality at relatively lower cost. But the fact that the UGC has managed to under-fund Kent for years also means in times of tight financial restraint that the UGC is likely to continue to want to under-fund.

Kent's vice-chancellor, Dr David Ingram, a physicist, has made no secret of his antagonism towards the present government's higher education policy; he has, if anything, been more outspoken than some colleagues. Yet Kent has had little option but to cooperate fully with the UGC as it tries to translate the government's priorities and demands for savings into its annual grants to universities.

Kent's position can be seen most clearly in the response it made last November to the UGC's request/demand for a statement by each university of its plans for the rest of the decade.

Kent's problem is stated on page one. The Government through the UGC is trying to engineer a shift in student members from the arts and social sciences to science and technology. Kent has attempted to boost its numbers in science, but it remains predominantly an arts-social sciences university.

Its problem in the face of the UGC is how to emphasize its commitment to expanding science and boosting its scientific research (and so earn official approval and extra money) while remaining true to its scholars and researchers in the humanities and social studies.

But on one count, Kent has no trouble meeting the UGC's preferences head on. The UGC nowadays has a penchant for "rationalization" — ensuring that universities share libraries and laboratories with each other and with other colleges in the vicinity. Kent told the UGC quite properly that in Kent there are no other colleges.

It said: "The location of the university means that it is the major centre for higher education in the region." The only other institutions around are the Mid-Kent College of Higher Education, Christ Church College, a former teacher education college already affiliated to the university, and Wye College near Ashford, a specialist agricultural college that is part of the University of London.

Unlike some universities, Kent told the UGC it has a

Pride in its work on biochemistry and microbiology

research plan — a list of specialisms into which it tended to put any extra money there was. It reflects Kent's conception of its ideal self as a rounded institution, strong in both arts and sciences, also a hard-headed appraisal of where, in years to come, intellectual, financial and institutional interests will lie.

"In determining research strengths," the university told the UGC, "we have used as performance indicators publication records in books and articles, patents, prizes and awards, invitations to lecture and participate in conferences. We have also taken account of the value of external grants. We have had an eye to the potential 'high-flier' opening up of research which may be

Continued on next page

A new branch of electronics that benefits hospitals

The recent work of Dr Richard Collier on the use of pulsed electromagnetic fields to detect the pace of healing in fractured human bones is as good an example as any of the imaginative work with social benefits.

But it also raises worrying questions about the capacity of British industry to exploit technological innovations.

Medical electronics is one of those subjects which just grew up at Kent without, in the past, any intention on the part of university

planners. Kent has taught electronics since its early days, since 1966, and now offers — uniquely — a degree in electronics with specialization in medical applications, fully accredited by the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Medical electronics has grown up around the local Kent and Canterbury Hospital, though there are close links with the London Hospital too.

Out of a student project Dr Collier has pursued an interest in measuring resonance in bones. It is, he

notes, quite difficult for a doctor to tell when a fracture has healed, manual examination and X-rays giving ambiguous results.

A broken bone produces a lower frequency of resonance at the site of the fracture; as it heals the frequency returns to normal. So he developed an acoustic method of showing the mechanical properties of bone: the patient's limb is weighted, a sensor placed on the skin and an instant read-out is available on a patented device put together in the Kent laboratories.

The device has been used on Kent

hospital patients and in London with excellent results as an economical and "non-intrusive" means of charting the progress of healing. Its wider use in clinical medicine depends on getting the device manufactured, and here, Dr Collier says, there are problems.

The Americans are interested. Two firms, including Hewlett-Packard, want to exploit the university's patent.

But Dr Collier has until now preferred the approaches made by a North of England firm — except that it is proving slow, waiting (he says)

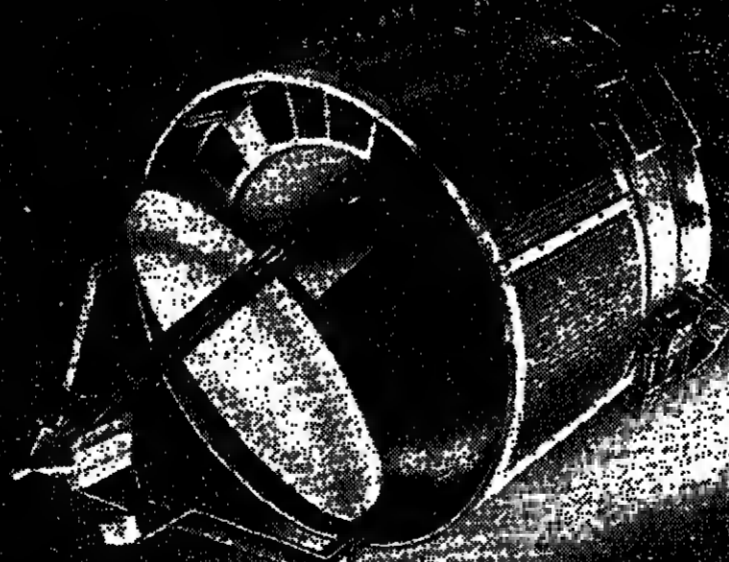
the university to do every last bit of development before it will agree to manufacture.

From its accidental birth in contacts between university academics and consultants in Canterbury, medical electronics has burgeoned.

There are now about 10 undergraduates choosing the option in electronics and a flourishing research programme supported for example by the South East Thames Regional Health Authority.

It is a course in high demand among the overseas students who flock to Kent.

A close encounter of the real kind



On the night of March 13th 1986 the GIOTTO spacecraft reached the climax of its incredible journey — an encounter with Halley's Comet. Over 91 million miles out in space GIOTTO is unlocking some of the secrets that have held the imagination of man for centuries. To make that rendezvous, a British Aerospace team had spent the previous three years building GIOTTO with the help of companies from 10 countries. Since 1964 we've acted as prime contractor on 21 European spacecraft, including the Olympus class, the most powerful communications satellites yet ordered. These spacecraft, together with guided weapons systems, civil and military aircraft, form part of a range of aerospace products unmatched by any other company in the world. Giving British Aerospace the skills and experience to meet the demands of tomorrow. With 76 years to wait until the return of Halley's Comet, its encounter was a milestone we could not afford to miss. Who knows who will be there to meet it next time round?

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FOCUS

Town and gown make it a chaste affair

Kent University is dominated by splendid views of the city of Canterbury beneath it. The architects even deliberately designed two of its colleges, Eliot and Rutherford, to be pierced by vistas of the cathedral.

From the town the low-rise university buildings are unobtrusive. The landscaped campus on St Thomas's and St Stephen's Hills enhance the solid villas creeping out of Canterbury on Whitstable Road. But though they are near and physically compatible in a Kentish sort of way, town and gown have yet to embrace with much passion.

The university is sited where it is because, in the later 1950s, Canterbury's city fathers and officials of the Kent County Council wanted it there. Canterbury, a city, needed a university. For all the debris of modernity it is still possible in certain lights and from certain angles to conjure up the town of Canterbury as it might have appeared to a William Cobbett riding down from Rochester replete with the local oysters.

The 15th-century cathedral nave rises to dominate the skyline and the ancient city walls guard the close. It surely was a fitting university town.

Relations, however, are more humdrum. The university brings in income for traders and landlords and, nowadays considerable numbers of non-academic conferences in the vacations.

A decade ago townspeople disliked student squatters and blamed the university for importing socialist votes into a true-blue town (an assertion university psephologists proved was mistaken); but the university has made special

efforts to win hearts and minds.

The university's sponsors 30 years ago had high hopes when they proclaimed: "The educational and cultural life of the city are such that a university would not find itself planted in an arid soil. There is every expectation that the city and surrounding country on the one hand and the university on the other would be of mutual support and benefit."

That may now be true, but it has taken years of patient effort on the part of Kent academics, and especially its school of continuing education. Despite initial enthusiasm for the university from Kent County Hall at Maidstone, the county has not been prepared to make more than a token grant to the university and has not been able to scheme educational plans around it so the university has taken its own initiatives.

To say that Dr Alan Barbrook, director of the school, has a social mission would be exaggerating. He and his staff do have a deep commitment to the provision of educational opportunities not so much to the socially deprived county of Kent as to the community at large. This takes the form of a cornucopia of part-time and evening courses and one-day and weekend conferences.

Kent is typical of British universities in that its hinterland has had minimal effect on its courses or research interests. Its sociologists study the Isle of Thanet; there is talk of setting up a study group to examine aspects of the Channel Tunnel project, but by and large Kent and the university go their own ways.

Because the county is predominantly rural and suburban, it is largely empty territory in the search for industrial and commercial research sponsorship. Four years ago the university set up an umbrella organization for linking research and industry, but its ambit — says its director Mr Bernard Watts — extends far beyond the county of Kent. The search for sponsorship and industrial collaboration is world-wide.

Mr Watts' task at KSIP — Kent Scientific and Industrial Projects Ltd — is big. The university's research establishment is small. His job is to effect introductions, to smooth pathways, and his success is measured by the fact that KSIP now has £750,000 turnover a year.

Much of this is in the area of biotechnology, a new field where Kent is well-placed. Biotechnological applications are likely to be the attraction of the purpose-built suite of offices and workshops the university has just built on campus to let to commercial firms. One of the first tenants will be LH Bioprocessing, a subsidiary of the Porton International Group.

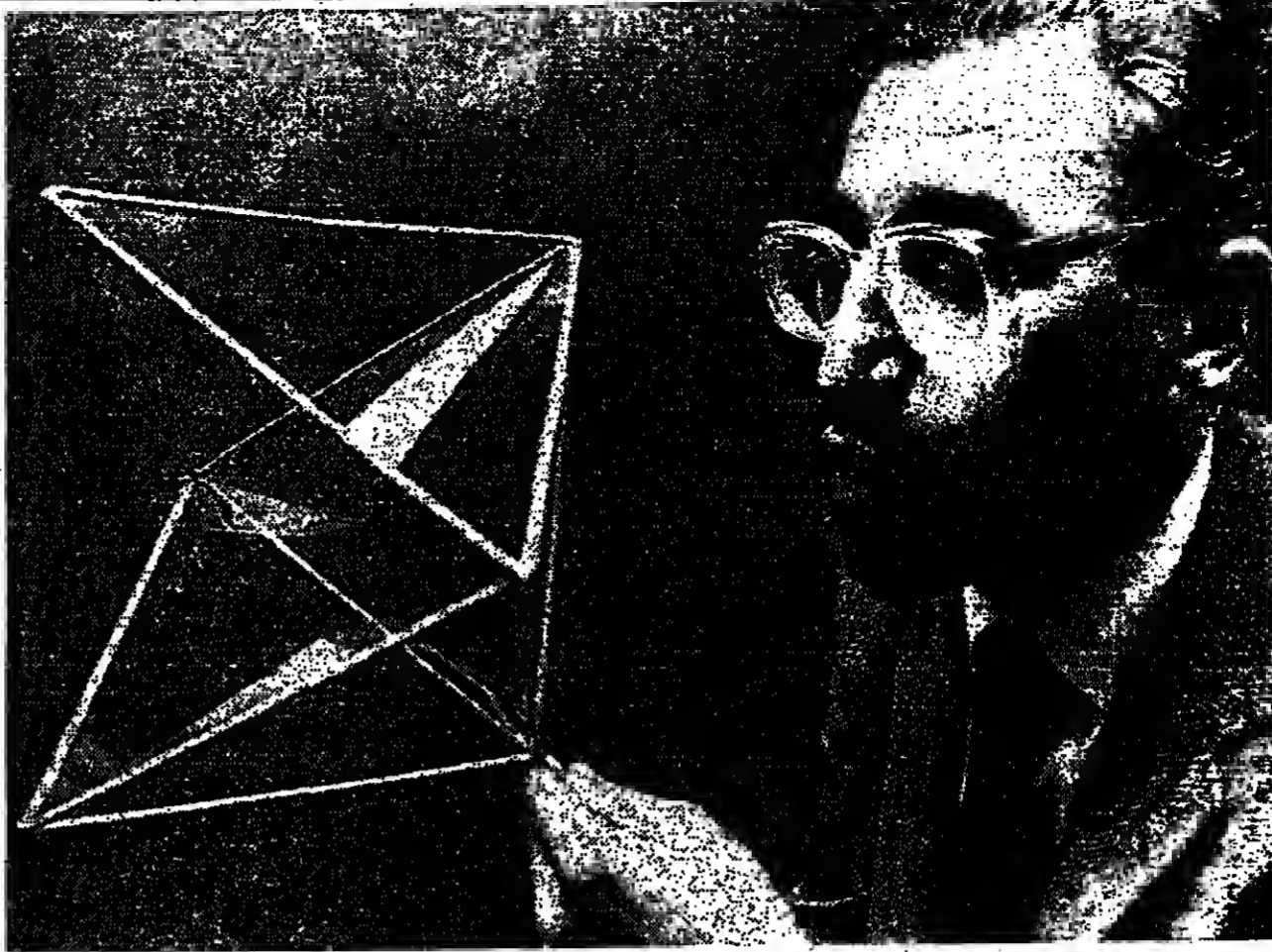
LH Bioprocessing was set up to exploit the new technology within genetic engineering to do with fermentation processes; it is looking for applications in pharmaceutical products, and specialty chemicals for the food and agricultural industries.

"This is not a science park", Mr Watts avers. In a sense the research-and-development centre is more a response to pressure within the university from the existing volume of contract research in laboratories already bursting at the seams. The hope is that it will prove a mecca for small companies on their way to expansion. Mr Watts detects an encouraging attitude change on the part of Kent academics. He says: "You can see them being educated in the ways of commerce. They see the benefits that accrue from successful industrial collaboration."

"Unquestionably things have changed over the past five years. It is now becoming quite respectable to hold an industrial contract."

Kent's success story is Biontrans, an association between campus scientists and the laboratory of the Government Chemist, an industrial research establishment under the wing of the Department of Trade and Industry; the government has paid £1 million to get the venture off the ground.

Its work is "biotransformation", the use of organisms to convert the structure of chemicals. Dr Chris Knowles, professor of microbial biotechnology at the university has, for example, won wide recognition for his work using the enzyme cyanide hydratase to detoxify cyanide; ICI has started pilot production of a fungal enzyme to feed on cyanide effluents, thanks to work at Kent.



Blowing bubbles is a serious business

The unusual interest of Dr Cyril Isenberg has a fascination for the photographer. Dr Isenberg, a physics lecturer, blows bubbles not for entertainment but in the cause of science. His demonstrations include blowing "hour-glass" bubbles the size of a man and using soap films as a design aid for roadways, pipelines and cable networks.

Pictures by Suresh Karadia

Dedicated to the truth

From previous page ahead of contemporary fashion.

The resulting appraisal picked out research in the chemical laboratory on colloids and interfaces and fundamental studies on the mechanisms of chemical and biochemical reactions in solution. The latter stood alongside Kent's pride that its work in biochemistry and microbiology was, for its size, among the top 10 per cent in the UK.

Kent's work in biotechnology had received the accolade of a £1.5 million grant from the Department of Trade and Industry itself.

Other Kent strengths are: ● computing, especially function programming and formal methods; ● electronics, especially optical communications

● statistics in the shape of the Applied Statistics Research Unit, originally funded by a "pump-priming" grant from the UGC but now supporting itself from research contract money and involved in solving problems for private firms and industry.

The university told the UGC: "We wish to protect those areas identified as research priorities, provided that doing so is consistent with preserving a sufficient spread of expertise to cover our teaching commitments." But it warned against over-reliance on quick application of such research.

There is a note in this of Kent's self-awareness and pride as a university dedicated to longer-term seeking after truth and new knowledge — "An important part of our job will be to make sure that longer-term research of scientific value is not dominated by immediate technological relevance."

The down-to-earth approach opens up a hotline to Whitehall

Kent University's social scientists fit the stereotype badly. Its political scientists are admitted into the very portals of Number Ten. Its sociologists are entrepreneurs, heavily involved teaching utilitarian courses on behalf of the Manpower Services Commission to would-be businessmen eager to start up on their own.

Its social administrators, in the shape of the highly successful Personal Social Services Research Unit, are primary recipients of research contracts from the Department of Health and Social Security. Kent does not appear to be listed by government ministers or their civil servants as a hotbed either of ideological extremism or impractical academics.

Karl Marx does, however, have a walk-on role in Canterbury. Professor Richard Scase, a sociologist, noted that "we have never gone into Marxist-type debates here".

But a marxist approach is noticeable among the university's social policy specialists even, a few years ago, among its lawyers who were busy through a short-lived "clinic" bringing radical law to the people of East Kent. If there were no Marxist social scientists at Kent it would be odd because it has a large complement of them; they are heterogeneous, impossible to pin down to a single "orientation".

Kent's political science is impossible to classify. Founded by Professor Brian Keith Lucas, an old-style constitutional scholar specialising in local government, the political scientist area at Kent now includes Professor Colin Seymour-Ure, an analyst of the relations of government and the media who has recently completed a study of the likes of the notorious former mouthpiece for President Nixon, Ron Ziegler, presidential spokesman.

Professor Seymour-Ure has been associated with the growth on the Kent campus of a unique collection of political cartoons but his next project is to lead him into studying a type of political spokesperson not unrelated to Mr Ziegler, the prime ministerial press secretary, of whom Mr Bernard Ingham at Number Ten Downing Street has recently become such an egregious example.

Professor Seymour-Ure has won research money to study prime minister's spokespeople in Britain and a selection of other democracies.

He is not the only Kent social scientist flying close to the sources of power. In its submission to the UGC, Kent emphasized its research strength in what is called the social consequences of economic change — the effect on families and households of unemployment for example.

Such work has been spearheaded by sociologist Professor Ray Pahl who led a research group in studying the styles of life of unemployed families in the Isle of Thanet. His rather pessimistic conclusions about the withdrawal of the unemployed from a normal pattern of social and leisure activities were balanced by the finding that families where one or more adults had jobs were also very active in DIY, home improvement and so on.

Unemployed people lacked the incentive, and the where-

withal, to use their "leisure" to profit. Official interest in Professor Pahl's work led to an invitation to present his findings to a seminar at Number Ten.

Professor Pahl's colleagues are also working on the boundary between economics and sociology. Professor Scase has been studying the sort of people who start new businesses; with colleagues he is an active builder of a new institute of management at Kent offering a master's degree, and in his spare time a director of Inverca, a local commercial radio station.

Professor Scase leaves the impression that sociology at Kent is down-to-earth. "We're empirically based, ideologically agnostic," he says. The university has certainly been well rewarded by the main provider of funds for sociological research, the Economic and Social Research Council. With much of the money going to its specialist health and social services research units, social science at Kent has earned some £1.25 millions in grants and contracts.

But Dr David Morgan, dean of social sciences, is keen to point out that social sciences at Kent do not just mean sociology. In the faculty there are of course economists (eclectic with relative strength in quantitative methods), social psychologists, lawyers and, the darlings of the 1980s, accountants.

"Accountants," he says, "are as elsewhere still trying to construct their academic identity. Our accountancy students are, however, in such demand because they have been taught things like corporate planning, world economics, because they have been well educated and acquired their accounting skills within an intellectual context."



University neighbours: Canterbury and its ancient cathedral

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Kuwait University of Kuwait Health Science Centre Faculty of Medicine

APPOINTMENT OF A CHAIRMAN AND PROFESSORS IN CLINICAL VIROLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited to fill in the following posts in the Department of Microbiology, Kuwait University, Faculty of Medicine:

Chairman of Department Professor of Clinical Virology Professor of Clinical Bacteriology

Applicants for these professional posts should have minimum of 14 years experience, 4 of which as Associate Professor or its equivalent, i.e. Senior Lecturer or Reader. They should also possess Higher Medical Qualifications (e.g. M.B.B.Ch., M.R.C.Path and or Ph.D.). Besides having adequate teaching experience, they should have conducted and published research in reputable journals. Applicants for post as Chairman should have experience of administrations of a department in any sub-speciality in Medical Microbiology.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT

Total monthly salary will be within the following scales according to qualifications and experience (1 KD = £ 2.5, US \$ 3.2 approx.). Professors with clinical appointments = KD 1210 - KD 1370 (8 increments). Professors medically qualified with medical science appointments = KD 1140 - KD 1300 (8 increments).

Clinical Supplements: In addition to the above University salary there will be a monthly clinical supplement of KD 450 (Professor & Chairman) or KD 400 (Professor) paid by the Ministry of Public Health for 10 months a year to the medical school staff with clinical service commitments.

Conference: A member is entitled to attend one academic conference a year which would be subject to the University rules and regulations.

Gratuity: There is a gratuity of one month basic salary for each year employed payable on termination of contract.

Housing: Suitable furnished, air-conditioned accommodation, electricity and water free of charge.

Medical Care: Free comprehensive treatment is available in Kuwait under the State Health Service.

Travel: Air tickets are provided from the country of recruitment for the appointee, spouse and up to 3 dependent children under 20 years. Thereafter, return air tickets are issued annually to the country of citizenship or permanent residence. On termination of contract, air tickets are provided to the country of recruitment. A baggage and freight allowance is also provided.

Vacation: 60 days paid annual leave and various national holidays.

Education: This is provided free in State Schools where the instruction is in Arabic. Staff who have to send their children to non-Arabic Schools in Kuwait will have the tuition fees of up to a maximum of 3 children met by the University.

Taxation: There is no income tax in Kuwait. Currency is transferable without restriction.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Curriculum vitae in duplicate which should include the names of 3 referees, personal particulars, qualifications with dates, career history, teaching experience, research accomplishments and where appropriate clinical experience should be sent to the Director of Planning and Academic Staff Recruitment, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kuwait, Health Science Centre, P.O. Box 24923, Safat, Kuwait, to arrive no later than end of April 1986.

Kuwait University of Kuwait Health Science Centre Faculty of Medicine

Applications are invited for the Post of Chief Technician in the Department of Surgery.

Candidates should be able to oversee the administration of busy, modern, well equipped research laboratories. The successful applicant will also be expected to assist in the running of many of our on-going research projects and to help with the establishment of new ones.

Research interests include Vascular disorders, High energy nucleotides, Angiogenesis, Interactions in anaesthesia, toxic, anaphylactic and hemorrhagic shock, Non-invasive detection of bleeding, Biomechanics and tumour immunology.

The applicant should have a B.Sc. or equivalent in a biological subject with fifteen years experience. M.Ch. by thesis alone would be a great advantage. This position would ideally suit a determined, single or childless married person, who prefers to work in a demanding but stimulating environment.

Salary will be in the range of KD 450 - 512 per month, (KD 1 = £1.8, US \$ 3.5 approx.). There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, and electricity and water supplied free of charge. Sixty days paid annual leave for each completed year of employment, and annual economy class return air tickets to the country of citizenship or permanent residence are provided for the appointee, spouse and three dependant children. Free medical treatment is available under the State Health Service.

Applications should be submitted to: The Director of Planning and Academic Staff Recruitment, Kuwait University, Faculty of Medicine, P.O. Box 24923, Safat, Kuwait, with detailed curriculum vitae in duplicate, recent passport photograph, and the names of three referees, to arrive no later than the end of April 1986.

Kuwait University of Kuwait Health Science Centre Faculty of Medicine

Applications are invited for the Post of Chief Technician in the Department of Microbiology.

Candidates should have experience as a clinical laboratory technician and hold the F.I.M.L.S., or equivalent qualification, with fifteen years' experience including training. The successful candidate's duties will be of a multi-discipline nature and will be both in the laboratory and in the field.

Salary will be in the range of KD 450 - 512 per month, (KD 1 = £1.8, US \$ 3.5 approx.). There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, and electricity and water supplied free of charge. Sixty days paid annual leave for each completed year of employment, and annual economy class return air tickets to the country of citizenship or permanent residence are provided for the appointee, spouse and three dependant children. Free medical treatment is available under the State Health Service.

Applications should be submitted to: The Director of Planning and Academic Staff Recruitment, University of Kuwait, Faculty of Medicine, P.O. Box 24923, Safat, Kuwait, with detailed curriculum vitae in duplicate, recent passport photograph, and the names of three referees, to arrive no later than the end of April 1986.

TEACHING POSTS are available in the IRAQI UNIVERSITIES for the academic year 1986/7.

Applicants with suitable qualifications in the subjects listed below can obtain the application forms and relevant information from:

The Cultural Department
Embassy of the Republic of Iraq
20 Queens Gate
London SW7 5JG
Tel: 01-584 7141
(18.00 am - 3.00 pm Mon-Fri)

Closing date for submission of the completed application forms and photocopies of certificates is the 21st April 1986.

CONDITIONS AND BENEFITS

1. One year contract (renewable)
2. Monthly salary is paid in Iraqi Dinars (One I.D. = £2.5 approx.) according to qualifications and experience
3. Free accommodation, subject to availability, or I.D. 60 monthly for Bachelors I.D. 180 monthly for Married Candidates
4. All incomes are Tax-Free
5. Free air tickets for the candidate, his wife and two (under eighteen) children, at the beginning and the termination of the Contract.
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TEACHING STAFF

- Agricultural Engineering (M.Sc.)
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- Electrical Machinery
 - Med. Virology (Five years experience in Tissue Culture, Diagnostic Virology and Serology)
 - Pediatrics (Cardiology, Neurology and Neurology)
 - P.S. These subjects are additional to the advertisement in the month of March. These subjects are only available at the University of Baghdad and the University of Basrah

KUWAIT University of Kuwait Health Science Centre FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited for a post of Chief Technician in the Department of Pharmacology. Candidates should have experience as a Laboratory Technician and hold the F.I.M.L.S., M.Biol. or equivalent qualification with ten years' experience. The successful candidate's duties will be to prepare student practicals, to supervise training of technicians, ordering equipment etc. Salary will be in the range of KD 450 - 512 per month, (KD 1 = £ 2.5 US\$3.8 approx.). There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, and electricity and water supplied free of charge. Sixty days paid annual leave for each completed year of employment, and annual economy class return air tickets to the country of citizenship or permanent residence are provided for the appointee, spouse and three dependant children. Free medical treatment is available under the State Health Service.

Applications should be submitted to: The Director of Planning and Academic Staff Recruitment, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kuwait Health Science Centre, P.O. Box 24923, Safat, Kuwait, with detailed curriculum vitae in duplicate, recent passport photograph, and the names of three referees, to arrive no later than 15th of May 1986.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

LADY MARGARET HALL CHAPLAIN

The Queen's University of Belfast, LECTURERS IN ARCHITECTURE. Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Architecture. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the Department of Architecture. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the Department of Architecture. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the Department of Architecture.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD DEPARTMENTAL DEMONSTRATOR IN GEOGRAPHY, School of Geography.

There is a vacancy for a Departmental Demonstrator for appointment from 1 June 1986 at open competition. Three posts are available in the Department of Geography. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the Department of Geography. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise the work of students in the Department of Geography.

KUWAIT University of Kuwait Health Science Centre Faculty of Medicine

Applications are invited for the Post of Chief Technician in the Department of Anatomy.

Candidates should have experience as a clinical laboratory technician and hold the F.I.M.L.S., or equivalent qualification, with fifteen years' experience including training. The successful candidate's duties will be of a multi-discipline nature and will be both in the laboratory and in the field.

Salary will be in the range of KD 450 - 512 per month, (KD 1 = £ 1.8, US \$ 3.5 approx.). There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, and electricity and water supplied free of charge. Sixty days paid annual leave for each completed year of employment, and annual economy class return air tickets to the country of citizenship or permanent residence are provided for the appointee, spouse and three dependant children. Free medical treatment is available under the State Health Service.

Applications should be submitted to: The Director of Planning and Academic Staff Recruitment, University of Kuwait, Faculty of Medicine, P.O. Box 24923, Safat, Kuwait, with detailed curriculum vitae in duplicate, recent passport photograph, and the names of three referees, to arrive no later than the end of April 1986.

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Morale high for Grey Desire

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Grey Desire, Mel Britain's tough six-year-old, is napped to win the Quail Stakes at Kempton a second time this afternoon...

Omerta can repel Righthand Man

From Our Irish Correspondent, Dublin

Traditionally lightweights dominate the Irish Grand National and this past week punters have been behind the great ones...

KEMPTON G4

Televised: 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Draw: high numbers favoured

1.45 QUAIL STAKES (€4,600: 6) (5 runners)

2.15 CAPITAL CARD HANDICAP (€2,800: 1m) (15)

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3.15 REDSHANK MAIDEN FILLES STAKES (2-Y-O: €1,832: 5f) (14)

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4.45 PADDOCK HANDICAP (€2,427: 5f) (11)

4.0 E B F ROBERT HOARE MEMORIAL HUNTER CHASE (€1,433: 2m) (6)

Today's course specialists

While word from Newmarket is that Piggott has a good chance of winning the Clumber Stakes...

Upper Lambourn trainer who doubly good prospects this afternoon...

While his brother Simco will be on duty at Newtow...

But stable companion Ryeoman will surely need to be at his very best if he is to beat...

Elsewhere the successful Ross-on-Wye trainer John Edwards looks the man to follow...

Still on the Lincolnshire track I can envisage Mark Filman landing a double here...

Going: soft

3.30 JAMES IRISH GRAND NATIONAL CHASE (€19,340: 3m 4f) (17 runners)

FORN: RUN AND SKIP (12-0) 4th best 4/10 to Dawn Run (11-9) with RIGHTHAND MAN (12-0) 5th best 14/1...

FORN: THATS YOUR LOT (10-0) 4th best 17/1 to Coleridge (7-11) 16th best...

Kempton selections

1.45 Grey Desire (app.) 2.15 Fusilier. 2.45 Marley Roofus. 3.15 Our Pet. 3.45 Farag. 4.15 Hubbards Lodge. 4.45 Hilton Brown.

1.45 Sharp Romano. 2.15 Fusilier. 2.45 Xhal. 3.15 Shades Of Night. 3.45 Below Zero. 4.15 Tarts. 4.45 Broadwater Music.

3.15 REDSHANK MAIDEN FILLES STAKES (2-Y-O: €1,832: 5f) (14)

4.15 RUTH WOOD MAIDEN STAKES (3-Y-O: €1,643: 1m 4f) (8)

4.45 PADDOCK HANDICAP (€2,427: 5f) (11)

4.0 E B F ROBERT HOARE MEMORIAL HUNTER CHASE (€1,433: 2m) (6)

Today's course specialists

FAKENHAM



Lester Piggott: First runners as trainer today



Oliver Sherwood is another



Mark Filman landing a double here



John Edwards looks the man to follow



Ryeoman will surely need to be at his very best



Dawn Run with Righthand Man



Coleridge 16th best



Broadwater Music



Broadwater Music



Broadwater Music



Broadwater Music



Broadwater Music



Broadwater Music

WETHERBY
Going good
2.30 MILITARY CROWN (2) 2.00 Emandar 3.30
Cyranthor 4.5 Buck Up 4.35 Simon Legree 5.10 Yahoo.

Wetherby selections
By Mandarin
2.30 MILITARY CROWN 3.0 Emandar 3.30
Cyranthor 4.5 Buck Up 4.35 Simon Legree 5.10 Yahoo.

Davies inspires Barbarians to stay true to principles

second was a penalty try, awarded when Hadley late tackled Jonathan Davies as he pursued his own kick down the touchline.
The Barbarians indulged Thorburn by giving him two penalty attempts which, at just under and just over 50 metres, were mere shadows of the monster he kicked next door against Scotland. He missed and was somewhat lucky to get away with an obstruction which exceeded his own try and restored the Barbarians lead after O'Brien had edged Cardiff back in front.

RUGBY UNION: CARDIFF LOSE TO RIVALS FOR FIRST TIME SINCE 1980



Babes flock to the line: Thorburn (centre) leads the way at Cardiff on Saturday

Swansea come in from cold

Wales stand-off half looked settled in the centre, prompting the idea perhaps that it is where he ought to stay. Richards had a run of two, and the two Williams half-back were always probing. If all these had their moments, Emyr and Tiley hardly saw the ball on the wings.
Swansea's forwards were slow in releasing possession, and Paul Murray, who otherwise had a sound game, was particularly guilty in holding on to the ball at the back of the scrum. In this aspect, he ought to have followed the example of Jackson, who gave controlled, swift possession to Woodhouse.

WINCANTON

Wincanton
Going good to soft
2.30 ABRIDGE NOVICE HURDLE (273s: 2m) (14 runners)
2.45 ABRIDGE NOVICE HURDLE (273s: 2m) (14 runners)

Wincanton selections

Wincanton selections
By Mandarin
2.30 ABRIDGE NOVICE HURDLE 2.35 Smart Reply, 3.10 Co-Member, 3.45 Admiral's Ruiter, 4.20 Ben Lair, 5.25 Little King.

Stylish revenge for Scots

Scotland, who had paid for venturing largely into the unknown on their last visit in 1984, comprehensively avenged that defeat on Saturday. They broke the pattern of the highly organized, set-piece play of the Romanians with ruthless efficiency, winning by three goals and five penalty goals to five penalties and a drop goal.
The Scottish front five gave their opposite numbers a torrid afternoon in the scrum as they made the life of the Romanian loose-head, Bucan, a misery and the Scottish scrumming was so effective that by the middle of the second half, the two Romanians were reduced to a mere shadow of their former selves.

Important win for Waterloo

Waterloo firmly put behind them their Lancashire Cup defeat by Preston Grasshoppers to earn a comfortable victory over Walsley at Blunston on Saturday by a goal, three tries and a penalty to a try and two penalties.
Walsley's cause, however, was not furthered by injuries to Richardson, the stand-off half, and Peckler, the flanker. Both departed during the interval to be replaced by Fellow and Bonner, who joined the hard-pressed back row.
With the strong wind favouring the home side, Aitchison pumped some telling kicks deep into Walsley's territory and one of these won an offside from which Cotter kicked the penalty. Cotter was again prominent when he snappily set a wild pass by Curdus, and sent Molyneux scampering in for Waterloo's second try.

UTTOXETER

Uttoxeter
Going heavy (7.30 inspection)
2.15 THREE MILES HOLIDAY NOVICE HURDLE (285s: 3m) (14 runners)
2.30 CHESTERFIELD SELLING HURDLE (282s: 2m 4f) (11 runners)

Uttoxeter selections

Uttoxeter selections
By Mandarin
2.15 Three Miles Holiday 2.50 Jubilee Lights 3.25 Woodway, 4.0 Tom Caxton, 4.35 Solares, 5.10 Bluff Cove.

Bath count the cost of victory

The treatment room at the Recreation Ground, Bath, will resemble a hospital casualty department this week as the Intra Player Special Cup holders sort out their walking wounded after their 15-11 victory over Gloucester on Saturday (Bryan Stables writes).
Their international players, Chilcot, Halliday and Martin, together with Spurred, their captain, and Egerton, the No. 8, have all been booked in for treatment after the 10-3 victory in the rugged derby game at Bristol on Saturday.
To add to Bath's worries Redman, their England second row forward, pulled out of the Barbarians match against Cardiff after suffering an ankle injury. Swift, their wing, scored a first try against Bristol. Sorrell barked with a penalty but repaid with an on target with two for Bath.
Leicester bolstered their confidence for the semi-final with a 15-11 victory at Neath.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS

RUGBY UNION RESULTS
GLoucester 14, Haverhill 7.
JOHN BENTON'S MERRY TABLE A
GLoucester 14, Haverhill 7.
JOHN BENTON'S MERRY TABLE B
GLoucester 14, Haverhill 7.

PLUMPTON

Plumpton
Going heavy (7.30 inspection)
2.30 HOLIDAY NOVICE HURDLE (285s: 2m) (12 runners)
2.45 HOLIDAY NOVICE HURDLE (285s: 2m) (12 runners)

Plumpton selections

Plumpton selections
By Mandarin
2.30 Jaccuzzi, 3.0 Ashlone, 3.30 Pass Ashore, 4.0 Miss Never Hyde, 4.30 Rainbow Lady, 5.0 Leith Hill Flyer.

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL
First division
Arsenal v Watford (11.30)
A Villa v Leicester City
Ipswich v Coventry City
Liverpool v Man City
Man United v Everton
Newcastle v Sheffield Wednesday
Nottingham Forest v Birmingham
QPR v Chelsea (11.30)
West Ham v Tottenham (11.30)
Second division
Barnley v Huddersfield
Brighton v Portsmouth (11.30)
Charlton v Norwich (11.30)
Fulham v Millwall (11.30)
Grimsby v Gillingham (12.0)
Doncaster Rovers v York City
Lincoln v Chesterfield
Newport v Bury
Plymouth v Bristol City (11.30)
Reading v Bournemouth
Rotherham v Darlington
Swansea v Cardiff City
Walsley v Derby County (11.30)
Wolverhampton v Notts County

TODAY'S FOOTBALL, RUGBY AND OTHER FIXTURES

TODAY'S FOOTBALL, RUGBY AND OTHER FIXTURES
FOOTBALL: Arsenal v Watford (11.30), A Villa v Leicester City, Ipswich v Coventry City, Liverpool v Man City, Man United v Everton, Newcastle v Sheffield Wednesday, Nottingham Forest v Birmingham, QPR v Chelsea (11.30), West Ham v Tottenham (11.30).
RUGBY UNION: Bath v Gloucester (11.30), Bath v Gloucester (11.30), Bath v Gloucester (11.30).

FOOTBALL: STALEMATE AS SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY AND LIVERPOOL CANCEL EACH OTHER OUT

Spirit of the Cup moves at Hillsborough

By a Correspondent

Sheffield Wednesday 0 Liverpool

"I have just told them it was a perfect dress-rehearsal for next Saturday..."

That sounded like an invitation to stay away from this Saturday's semi-finals...

Wilkinson had hit the nail on the head. Hillsborough, a regular semi-final venue...

When they did come, they tended to be snatched at. As Wednesday pressed forward...

Liverpool's opportunities were fewer but more clear-cut. The ending was dramatic...

Spurs capitalize on two mistakes

By Vince Wright

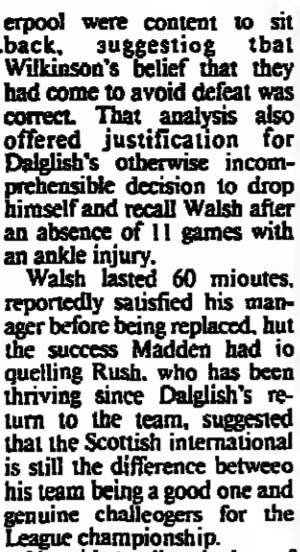
Tottenham Hotspur 1 Arsenal

For almost the first time this season the pressure is off Peter Shreeve, the Tottenham Hotspur manager...

There were no such errors from Clemence, who showed his England pedigree with fine saves...

Enfield's double still possible

If Enfield achieve their ambition this year of a Gola League and FA Trophy double...



He shall not pass: Hansen, of Liverpool, closes the door on Wednesday's Shut

Atkinson a study in frustration

By Simon Barnes

Birmingham City 1 Manchester United

Football's a funny game. Brian, in other games - games of the midway variety - you know that an infinitely superior side will almost always smack the little guys out of sight...

players who are not even household names in their own households - left their elegant visitors staggering about and uttering thanks that they got a draw.

He makes Whiteside's elbow look small, felt it all so much more acutely. He was vibrating like a tuning fork after the match...

Fashanu a law unto himself Rivals hope Hearts will miss a beat

By Nicholas Harring

Portsmouth 1 Wimbledon

The flat fairly flew at Fratton Park Saturday. On the pitch there was the bantamweight contest between Kennedy and Galliers and the heavyweight one involving Fashanu and Blake...

But like the good law student he is, Fashanu mounted an excellent defence to the accusations levelled at him afterwards by Alan Ball...

The most exciting finish in the 10-year history of the premier division was assured when Rangers' contest with Hearts...

I-0 win over their Tayside rivals, Dundee, at Dens Park. They were more sophisticated than their aggressive opponents...

WEEKEND FOOTBALL RESULTS AND TABLES

Table with multiple columns showing football results and league tables for various divisions including First division, Second division, Third division, Fourth division, Scottish premier division, and others.

ROWING

Cambridge show their faith in steady state

By Jim Railton

Cambridge's single-mindedness and steady-state tactics were the principal factors in their ending a decade of defeats with a seven-length victory over Oxford in the 132nd Boat Race on Saturday.

These found their original perhaps months ago and were evident as Cambridge arrived on their state boat some five minutes earlier than Oxford...

Cambridge flipped their arms in a victory salute at the finish like giant seals. On land like giant seals...

Cambridge were quickly into a purposeful stride and under-rating Oxford and by the end of the Putney boat houses had a lead of just over half a length.

Cambridge's quickness was a surprise and under-rating Oxford and by the end of the Putney boat houses had a lead of just over half a length.

Only one threat remained and that was the water along the Chiswick and Chiswick reaches. It was rough but no white horses

threatened. Miss Burton, with an open seaward lean towards the native shelter of Surrey...

By Chiswick Steps Cambridge's reward was a 14-second lead - double that at Hammersmith. It was all over. The Light Blues arrived at Mortlake 21 seconds ahead of a disgraced Oxford.

Cambridge flipped their arms in a victory salute at the finish like giant seals. On land like giant seals...

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FOR THE RECORD

Table listing various sports records including Road Running, Tennis, Motor Cycling, Cross-Country, Canoeing, Golf, and Cycling.

ENTERTAINMENT'S

Table listing entertainment news, including theatre performances, film releases, and other cultural events.

Advertisement for 'LOCK INTO BIGGER SALES IN THE TIMES' featuring a key icon and contact information for advertising.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1
6.00 Caelex AM
6.30 News with Frank Bough and Deborah Greenwood.

TV-AM
7.00 Wide Awake Club
Holiday Special, presented by Tommy Boyd, Ariella Walker and James Baker.

THE SECRET DIARIES OF THE FILM CENSORS (Channel 4, 10.00pm)
An account of British film censorship in the 1930s.

CHOICE
because it dwelt on the "tragic and sordid side of poverty" when it was apparent to the rest of the nation that poverty did not have any other side to it.

all I had time to see. If Act 2 is as well sung as orchestraly thrilling, as pleasingly set and as skilfully grouped as Act 1, then you are in for a treat.

(Notturno), Tippett (Four Inventions), Inogen Hunt (Sextet)
Music from Vienna: BBC Welsh Opera Robert Tear.

Hurnford Announces Special. Giona versus Gatschis, home of regular amateur expert Tony Curtis for an Ambrose Roadshow Special (s) 1.00. Koor's Easter Fayre John Ken at the Knotty Ash Easter Fayre, with Peter Gough, Raymond Gossop, The Wurzels, Syd Francis, The Minging Sisters and special guest star Francis Howard (s) 2.00.

BBC 2
8.00 Celex
8.25 Harold Lloyd's "Excerpts from two of the comedian's classic silent - Speedy, and A Jazzed Heyday."

ITV/LONDON
9.25 Disney at Easter, featuring Donald Duck. Film: Gentle Giant (1967) starring Dennis Weaver, Vera Miles and Ralph Meeker.

BBC 2
8.00 Celex
8.25 Harold Lloyd's "Excerpts from two of the comedian's classic silent - Speedy, and A Jazzed Heyday."

CHANNEL 4
1.30 Channel 4 Racing from Kempton Park. Brought Scott introduces coverage of three races - the Quail Stakes (1.45); the Capital Handicap Stakes (2.15); and the Rosebery Stakes (2.45).

Radio 4
On long wave, VHF stereo variations are given at end of Radio 4 listings.

Radio 1
7.05 The Archers
7.20 On Your Farm
7.45 Science Review

Radio 3
6.55 Weather, 7.00 News, 7.05 Morning Concert: Berlioz Handel Concerto Grosso No 28 in F, for double orchestra, Luigi Grandi piano choro.

Radio 1
On medium wave, VHF variations at end. News on the half hour from 6.30 am to 8.30 pm and at 12.00 midnight.

11.05 Film: Double Bill. Two cartoons. Film: The World (1976) starring Roy Tatum and Edie Kramer. A wildlife photographer, who has his favourite nature spot being threatened by developers, tourists and poachers, devises a scheme to scare them all away. Directed by Robert Reiner.

11.30 Disney at Easter. Two cartoons - The Legend of Sleepy Hollow and All the Cats in Hat. 12.00 Gymnastics. The USSR Display introduced by Sally McNeil from Wembley Arena.

1.45 Cartoon. 1.55 For Memory. A British Film Institute production on the theme of memory. With contributions from former war cameramen; the National Trust Young People's Theatre; and author in the film, Thomas.

3.00 Film: Road to Singapore (1940) starring Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. This first in the "Road" series of films finds Sing and Bob on the run from Irish fathers wanting them to make honest women of their daughters. The feeble plot is set in the south of Singapore where they find themselves vying for the affections of the exotic Mira, but there is a third woman in the picture - the shape of Caesar (Anthony Quinn). Directed by Victor Schatzberg.

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11.05 Film: The Magnificent Showman (1984) starring John Wayne, Claudia Lee, and Robert Ryan. A cowboy, an American circus owner decides to take his show to Europe, but an accident in Barcelona destroys his plans, but love and versatility save the day. Directed by Henry Hathaway. (Coast)

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12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore, including news headlines with subtitles 12.40 Regional news and weather. 12.45 The Flumps. (r) 1.00 Cartoon. My Little Blue Bird. The Galactic Garden. A revised version of the adventure set in a garden flowered. With Andrew Sachs and Sarah Neville. (Coast)

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ENTERTAINMENTS

AMT GALLERIES
BARBICAN ART GALLERY, Barbican Centre, EC2A 4PU. Tel: 4763. Exhibition: "The Art of the Book" by Robert Rauschenberg.

CONCERTS
BARBICAN HALL, EC2A 4PU. Tel: 4763. Concert: "The Art of the Book" by Robert Rauschenberg.

OPERA & BALLET
BARBICAN HALL, EC2A 4PU. Tel: 4763. Opera: "The Art of the Book" by Robert Rauschenberg.

THEATRES
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SPORT

Gooch facing the politicians again

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Port of Spain, Trinidad

England's cricketers, back in Trinidad for today's fourth and final one-day international and Thursday's fourth Test match, have actually had two compulsory practices in the last two days - in Barbados on Saturday morning and here yesterday morning. Their wives and children have mostly departed; Gooch broods darkly over his differences with Mr Lester Bird, his old adversary from Antigua; the West Indian Cricket Board of Control (WICBC) predict a loss on the tour of something over £50,000; and Gooch's injured thumb is making such a disappointingly slow recovery that he is out of today's match and possibly Thursday's as well.

Gooch was angered by a statement made by Mr Bird when the team were in Antigua early last month. A squabble had developed, concerning the tour, between Mr Bird, the island's deputy Prime Minister, and the Minister of Education, Culture and Youth Affairs, Mr Reuben Harris, rivals within the same party. Mr Harris accused Mr Bird of "divorcing his persons from his public status" and "undermining cricket in Antigua" by giving the tour "the green light" and then urging the public to boycott it.

As captain of the English side which played in South

Africa in 1982, and being the cricketer he is, Gooch is invariably picked on as personifying sportsmen who "treat with apartheid". There is no point in going over the whole affair again, except to say that in no statement he has ever made, and in no sentence that he has ever written, has Gooch been "contemptuous of the Caribbean people", as Mr Bird clearly implied in his open altercation with Mr Harris. Mr Bird went on: "I cannot accept that a simple retraction of a statement is sufficient to wash away the comfort which six players in the English side have given to a regime which brutalises people, deprives them of their civil rights and slaughters them in the streets."

Not surprisingly, Gooch strongly objects to these aspersions. For weeks they have obsessed him, and he can be a stubborn old thing. He is also proud and very straight. So when Peter May flew back to England from Barbados last Wednesday he was the bearer of a note from Gooch to Raman Subba Row, chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), saying that he will go to Antigua for the fifth Test match only if, by some means or other, the record is put straight.

That is where the matter now stands. The TCCB and

the WICBC have been involved in it for some weeks, as they will be again tomorrow when Donald Carr, secretary of the TCCB, returns to Lord's after the Easter holiday. At the worst, the whole England team, already understandably indignant on Gooch's behalf, might align themselves behind him. In that case this week's Test match could be the last of the series. But that is something Mr Bird, as a politician, would hardly want to have held against him, not least because it might suit Mr Harris.

In anticipating such a heavy financial loss on the tour, the secretary of the WICBC gives three chief reasons: the devaluation of the currency in Trinidad and Jamaica; the cost of the additional security required to guard against possible disruption of the matches by anti-apartheid demonstrators and the worldwide trend towards reduced crowds at first-class games and Test matches, made worse here by England's poor performances and whatever response has been to the boycott.

"When we planned the tour," says Steve Carnacho, "we had no idea that the Trinidad and Tobago dollar would drop so much by the time the matches were played in Port of Spain. And there was no telling what the rate of the Jamaican dollar would be. Even with the Cable and Wireless sponsorship, which is the most we have ever had and has been a tremendous boost, we are looking at our biggest overall loss ever."

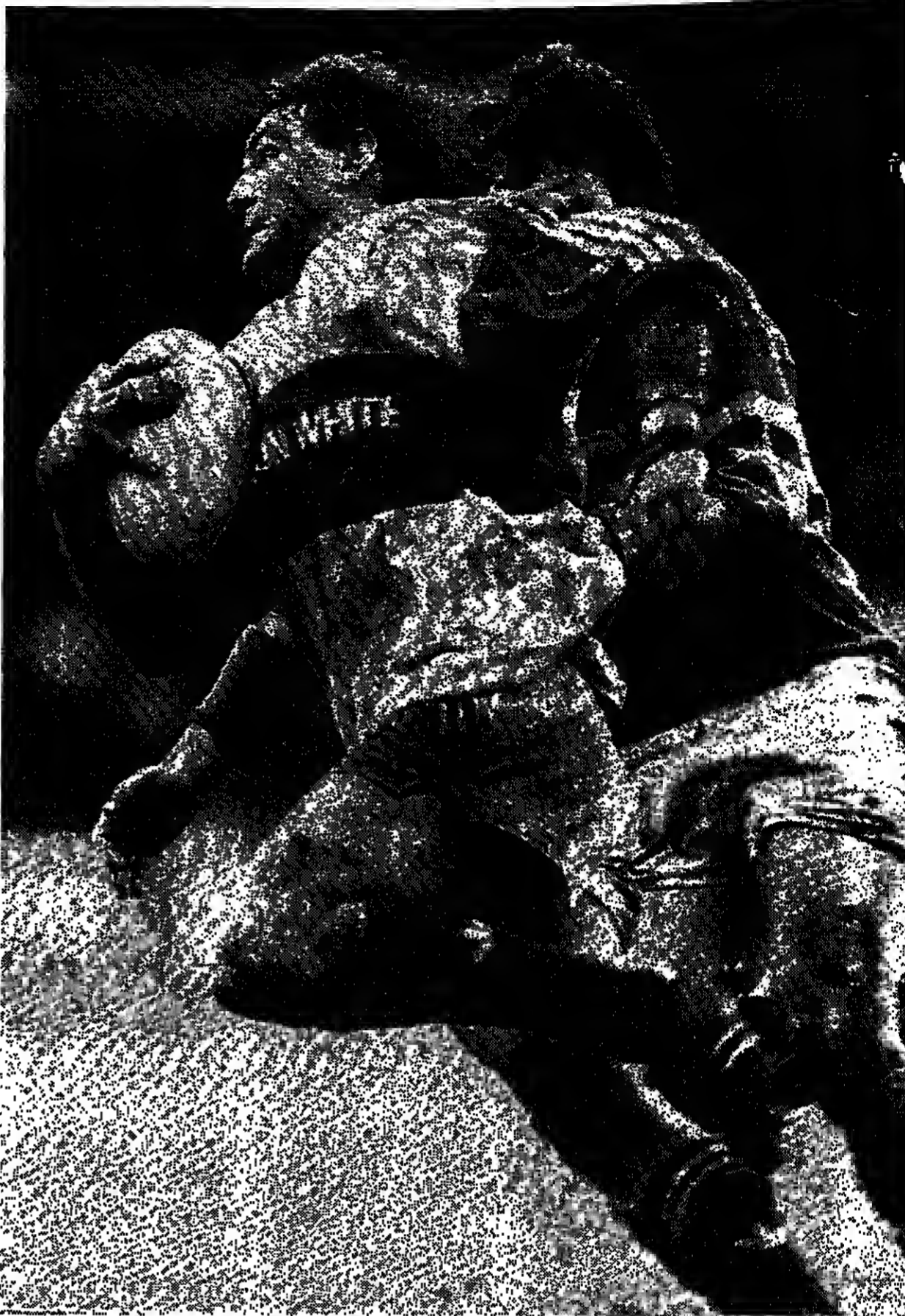
Trinidad and Tobago devalued their dollar by 33 per cent last December, cutting its value from 41 to 27 American cents, while Jamaica's currency has been going through an unstable period. In the ordinary way Trinidad accounts for approximately 40 per cent of the revenue from a tour. This time it has already cost the best part of £30,000 to screen the Queen's Park Oval.

Gate receipts in Barbados, boosted by the large influx of English supporters, totalled £75,000 for the three matches played there, which was considered satisfactory. Commenting on criticism of England's decision not to make last Friday's practice compulsory, although most of the party had not been on a cricket field since the previous Sunday, Gower has said that "people have been looking at this the wrong way round." It is not the six who chose not to practice who should be faulted, he said, but the 11 who did that should be specially commended. Well, you can hardly get more cynical than that in the wake of another crashing Test defeat.

It seems that it was only because Gooch felt the need for practice that anyone went at all. Now Tony Brown, the manager, has asserted his authority by instructing Gower and the assistant manager, Willis, that in future all practices shall be compulsory. In the last eight years the West Indian side has had no more than two or three optional practices, and those were for the benefit of players newly-arrived on a long tour.

England's best chance of a win in any of their last three matches comes today. There will be the incentive of a large crowd and the knowledge that victory would bring a share of the one-day series. The pitch is the same as that on which England won the second one-day international, the only notable victory of their tour, and Gooch made 129 out of it. It is recognisably West Indian in appearance, unlike most there have been. "The way to come back," said Gower yesterday, "is to do well tomorrow". The side attempting that shows two changes from the one who lost the one-day game in Bridgetown, Ellison and Edmonds replacing Slack and Thomas.

TEAM: G A Gooch, R T Robinson, D J Gower, A J Lamb, I T Botham, P Willey, R Downton, I E Gentry, B M Edson, P H Edmonds, N A



Man on the run: Hull Kingston Rovers' Miller, the man of the match, surges through the Leeds defence.

Pakistan make a sound opening

COLOMBO (Reuters) - Pakistan, sent into bat by Sri Lanka, won the opening one-day international for the Asia Cup here yesterday after being restricted to 197 all out in their 45 overs. Sri Lanka in response collapsed to 116 all out in 33.5 overs, only three batsmen reaching double-figures. SCORES: Pakistan 197 (45 overs); Sri Lanka 116 (33.5 overs). Pakistan won by 81 runs. ● Auckland (Reuters) - Aus-

tralia beat New Zealand by 44 runs here on Saturday to square the one-day international series at 2-2. Greg Matthews won the man of the match award, scoring 54 in a fifth-wicket partnership of 100 with Ritchie and later took three wickets for 33. Rain reduced the match to 45 overs per side instead of the scheduled 50. SCORES: Australia 231 (6 R J Matthews 54, G M Ritchie 53); New Zealand 187 for 5.

ROWING

Veterans' domination leaves schoolboys with the blues

By David Miller

So dominated by older men is the event that most years it could be called the Veterans' Boat Race. This time it was won, stylishly, confidently and emphatically, by the younger of two mature crews. With 12 postgraduates out of 16 oarsmen, the promising schoolboy Oxbridge crew can no longer look towards the Boat Race with serious expectations.

Oxford, who were falling behind from the first stroke, had only three men under 25. Cambridge were, by comparison, more like the only two over 24. Pritchard, 24, their stroke and the second oldest in the race at 28, said afterwards: "As the pressure from media coverage increases, the ability to stand back and be competitively rational is important. But the race will see postgraduates more and more."

Cambridge looked terrific. They had that long, swinging throw in rhythmic unison of a sea eagle, and the only favour they did Oxford was to remove the weights of history from the

FOOTBALL: UNCROWNED KINGS OF THE SOUTH STRIDE OUT OF THE SHADOWS

Hammers knock on the door

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The English champions are likely to be crowned at the end of the season at Goodison Park. There is nothing new in that suggestion. Howard Kendall's side have been the favourites to retain the title for two months, ever since they overtook Manchester United, who were once threatening to have claimed it themselves by now.

But Everton should be aware that the hour and a half of domestic glory that supposedly awaits them may lie within Wembley on May 3, FA Cup Final day, rather than in their own home 48 hours later. Their visitors on May 5 are a side that stepped ominously out of the shadows on Saturday afternoon.

West Ham United were as dazzlingly brilliant as the reflection of the floodlights in the Stamford Bridge puddles. Chelsea, considered by some to be London's most realistic challengers, were not merely beaten 4-0; they were utterly overwhelmed.

John Hollins, Chelsea's manager, had no complaints. "You can't have any when

SPORT IN BRIEF

you lose to a better side," he said. "They took the initiative virtually from the kick-off and never eased off. They punished us for every mistake we made and, in Devonshire and Ward, they have much more than just wingers. They are also match-winners."

So are Cottee, who was voted the players' young player of the year a week ago, and McAvennie. Between them they claimed three of West Ham's goals, all of which were stunning. The second, a counter-attack that flowed like mercury through Pike, Parris, Devonshire, Dickens, Parris again and eventually Cottee, has surely not been surpassed this season.

"That was a bit special," John Lyall admitted. "The rain helped our traditional one-touch football, particularly in a local derby that could have been physical. In the second half, in particular, I thought our play was of a very, very high quality. On days like that, when everything goes right, we can beat anybody."

Even if they do not enjoy many more days like that

HORSE TRIALS

Stars in the wars

By Jenny MacArthur

Despite nearly three quarters of the advanced riders withdrawing before the cross-country because of the sodden conditions, the Dalhousie Brigstock Horse Trials went ahead yesterday with the kind of dogged determination which characterises horse trials in this country.

Ian Stark and Mark Todd, two of the few Badminton riders to go round the course, had eventual outings. Stark won advanced section three with Glenbuie and finished third in section one on Sir Wattle.

He had had a refusal on Sir Wattle at fence six but, as conditions worsened, his fence was taken out and his refusal discounted.

Debbie Safell, the eventual winner of section one with Willie Wylie, was even luckier. She had a fall the first time round at fence six but was allowed to go again after it had been taken out.

Todd followed his easy win on Any Chance in section two with a fall from his Badminton entry, Michaelmas Day at fence eight.

Grubb fillip

Jim Grubb, a member of Britain's 1984 silver medal winning Olympic team, won the most prestigious show jumping competition in the United States when he rode Linky to victory in the American Invitational event at Tampa, Florida on Saturday.

Belgians lose

Royal Uckle, the Belgian champions, were defeated at Folkestone yesterday by the Festival XI rather more comprehensively than anyone expected. The Festival XI won 4-2. This was the only match played during the day, bad weather having ruled out the rest of the programme. (Sydney Friskin writes).

Britain lead

Two young American motor cyclists, Kevin Schwantz and Fred Merkel, are winning most of the battles at the Shell Transatlantic Challenge at Donington Park but, with three of eight legs remaining, the British team are winning the war. (Michael Scott writes).

Britain leads by 220 points to 110, largely by virtue of their strength among the midfield runners.

BADMINTON

Dangerous Welshmen

From Richard Estao Uppsala

Steve Sutton and Chris Rees, the rival Anglo-Welshmen, may prove themselves the most dangerous floaters in the European championships, sponsored by Pharmacia, which started here yesterday. Sutton beat Johann Ratheyer of Austria, 15-1, 15-3, and Rees defeated Jorgen van der Pot of Switzerland, 15-9, 15-10.

Gossip, will, meanwhile, continue whether Martin Dew, a ringer for the petition against Jake Downey, the England manager, will be playing for England in the Europeans as well as the Thomas Cup. Dew is defending two doubles titles in the individual event and it would be a conspicuous absence to have him sitting it out when England's defence of the team title begins tomorrow.

We may know today whether Downey has asked him for England's men's or mixed doubles or both (though not singles, as was incorrectly stated before). We may also then know whether the talented left-hander will refuse to play for his country.

GOLF

Mize establishes a suitable lead

From Mitchell Platts, Ponte Vedra, Florida

Larry Mize moved into the final round of the Tournament Players' Championship here yesterday with a four-stroke lead. Mize, aged 27, from Georgia, established an astonishing record for the TPC by compiling a 16-under-par aggregate of 200.

John Mahaffey, who won the US PGA Championship in 1979, was Mize's nearest rival. Mahaffey's total of 204 left him four shots ahead of Tim Simpson and Bob Murphy, his fellow Americans.

Mahaffey has revealed that his career was almost ended by a problem with alcohol. "I did not have much of a future," he said. "I headed for the bars while others headed for the practice range. It was a case of stop or it ruining my life. I could never take just one or two drinks - I needed another and another." Mahaffey slim, fit and sun-tanned, can joke now about his former addiction.

Meanwhile Sandy Lyle's prime concern during the Greater Greensboro Open,

Budd loses in Italy

Lynn Jennings, of the United States, beat Zola Budd, of Britain, in a cross-country race in San Vittore Olona, Italy, on Saturday. Jennings, beaten twice by Budd, the world champion, last weekend, took the lead in the 2.48-mile event about 300 hundred yards from the finish.

Budd, who usually competes barefoot, had to wear running shoes to deal with the rocks on a course that ran through a forest. Jennings' winning time was 17min 27 sec, which was 5sec ahead of Budd.

Swede leads

Bjorn Waldegaard, of Sweden, in a Toyota Celica, won the 800-mile first stage of the Safari motor rally yesterday in Nairobi.

Becker wins

Boris Becker, of West Germany, beat Jimmy Connors, of the United States, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4 in the semi-final of the Chicago tennis tournament on Saturday. Becker collected 11 aces and 14 service winners in a match that lasted two hours 43 minutes.

Hope of Snow

Julian Snow, the under-24 champion, plays in his first amateur championship final this morning at Lord's when he meets Alan Lovell, the holder. Snow defeated John Ward 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1 and Lovell beat Mick Dean 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1 on Saturday.

